Regd. No. B 1065 Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXX NO 39 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1942 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT
INDIAN MERCANTILE
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(Estd. 1907)
For Life, Fire & Accident.
INDIAN MERCANTILE CHAMBERS,
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GOVT. OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ANTI-FASCIST

SURRENDER OF SINGAPORE

SUPPORT TO ALLAHBUX

Sind Premier And Congress Leaders Meet Azad

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

Dr. Choithram Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, and Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly, had further discussions to-day with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on the constitutional issue in Sind.

Khan Bahadur Allahbaksh, Premier of Sind, was also present.

It is understood that an agreement has been reached whereby the Congress Party will continue to support Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh. The terms of the agreement are expected to be announced shortly.

Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh and Mr. Sidhwa are leaving for Karachi this evening.—A. P.

CHINESE SUCCESSES

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

To-day's Chinese war 'communique', indicates that Chinese armies operating along the far-flung front in East Chekiang, Anhwei and North Kiangsu scored a number of local successes during the past few days.

A Japanese steam-launch struck Chinese mines near Mabang in the Yangtze river, and sank with all the troops on board last Sunday morning.

On the central Hupeh front, Chinese units carried out extensive raids on enemy positions near Hanyang on the Han river from Monday night up to Tuesday morning, inflicting heavy losses on the invaders.

On the North Anhwei front, large-scale operations have been progressing during the past fortnight.—A. P.

JAWAHAR MEETS CHIANG AGAIN

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru met General Chiang-Kai-Shek here this afternoon for the fourth time. The Marshal and Madame are meeting Press representatives in the evening.—A. P.

Churchill's Broadcast

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Broadcasting to the world to-night Mr. Churchill announced that Singapore has fallen.

"I speak to you all under the shadow of heavy and far-reaching military defeat. Other dangers gather about us".

"This is one of the moments when the British Nation can show its quality and genius, can draw from the heart of misfortune the vital impulse of victory".

Mr. Churchill continuing said: "To-night I speak to you at home, throughout the British world, to our loyal friends in India and Burma, to our Allies in Russia and to our kith and kin in the United States. I speak to you all under the shadow of a heavy and far-reaching military defeat. It is a British and Imperial defeat. Singapore has fallen. All Malay Peninsula has been overrun".

"Other dangers gather about us out there, and none of the dangers which we have hitherto faced successfully at home and in the east are in any way diminished. This is, therefore, one of those moments when the British nation can show its quality and its genius. This is one of those moments when it can draw from the heart of misfortune the vital impulse of victory.

Here is the moment to display that calm and poise combined with grim determination which not so long ago brought us out of the very jaws of death. Here is another occasion to show as so often in our long story that we can meet reverses with dignity, and with renewed accessions of strength. We must remember that we are no longer alone. We are in the midst of great company. Three-quarters of the human race are now moving with us. The whole future of mankind may depend upon our action and upon our conduct. So far we have not failed. Let us move forward steadfastly together into the storm and through the storm."

CHURCHILL'S BROADCAST.

The All-India Radio will relay to-day (Monday) at 8 a.m. Mr. Winston Churchill's speech broadcast at 8 p.m. G.M.T. on Sunday.

Chiang Thanks Roosevelt

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The following reply of Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek to President Roosevelt is officially released here to-day:—

"A few days ago I arrived in Delhi and here I received your most welcome telegram informing me of the grant of a 500,000,000 U. S. dollar loan to China. I am very grateful for your having accepted my suggestion in total and without any conditions attached to the loan. On behalf of the Chinese army and people, I wish to convey to you and through you to the Senate and House of Representatives, as well as the American people, our deep gratitude for this timely assistance.

For four and half years our people have gone through untold terror and privation. The credit you have just assured for China will not only alleviate her economic situation, but will also heighten the morale of her people in the present struggle. The loan and supplies which we have received from you in the past enabled China to continue the war of resistance upto the present time and to fight side by side with our allies. Through your timely assistance and support, inspiration and encouragement have been given to all peoples who are fighting for freedom. In word, they have benefitted the whole anti-aggression front.

Your farsightedness in this world's greatest crisis is the envy of all statesmen. Apart from the military view, the money will be used principally for strengthening our economic structure, the resumption of legal tender notes and the flow of currency notes, stabilization of prices of commodities and of a wartime standard of living, and increasing our production. I will give you a detailed report after my return to Chungking. I appreciate most heartily your greetings and best wishes.—A. P.

ROOSEVELT CONFERS WITH WAR CHIEFS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

President Roosevelt to-day conferred with United States and British war chiefs.

The conference was devoted to further discussions on strategy.

Those present were Admiral Sir Charles Little, Field Marshal Sir John Dill, Lieut General Sir Colville Wemyss and Air Marshal A. T. Harris, representing Britain and Colonel Knox, Mr. Stimson General Marshal, General Arnold Admiral Stark, Admiral King and Mr. Harry Hopkins representing the United States.

The conference was held at White House.

Observers here suggest that the conference was called to deal with the problem of revised naval position in the Atlantic as the result of the escape of the three powerful units of the Nazi fleet through the Straits of Dover—a factor which is regarded as seriously menacing allied convoy routes and constituting a potential threat to the allied control of Iceland.

Another problem believed to be high on the agenda was that of measures to be taken in the Pacific in view of the apparently imminent fall of Singapore. Despite the gallant resistance of the British defenders in the face of overwhelmingly superior forces the loss of the Far Eastern base is generally considered here to be only a matter of time.—Reuter.

WESTERN GERMANY BOMBED

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Aircraft of the Bomber Command were over western Germany last Friday night, says an Air Ministry communique. Cologne and Aachen were the main objectives. Docks at Le Havre were also bombed. Fighter Command aircraft attacked an enemy aerodrome in occupied France. None of our aircraft is missing, the communique concludes.—Reuter.

LEADERS TO ATTEND BAJAJ'S SRADH CEREMONY

WARDHAGUNJ, Feb. 15.

About 250 All-India Congressmen, including some members of the Working Committee, are expected to assemble at Wardhagani on February 20, when the Sradh ceremony of the late Seth Jamnalal Bajaj will be held.—A. P.

Helpless To Defend: Terms Sought For And Signed

Large-Scale Enemy Landing In Sumatra

'SERIOUS SITUATION' ON SALWEEN FRONT

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

THE TOKYO radio heard in New York claims that Lieut-General Percival has signed an agreement calling for unconditional surrender.

LONDON: It is authoritatively stated that there is "nothing impossible" in Tokyo's claim that Singapore has surrendered.

DISCUSSING SURRENDER TERMS.

TOKYO:—A Japanese official agency dispatch from Singapore says British forces sent a special messenger to the Japanese army headquarters at 14-00 to-day (Sunday) (07-00 G. M. T.) with an offer to surrender.

The Japanese News Agency says that Japanese and British leaders are meeting at 17-30 (10-00 G. M. T.) to-day (Sunday) to discuss surrender terms.

The offer is stated to have been made by four British officers who approached the Japanese army headquarters. They left Japanese headquarters at 16-15 (08-45 G. M. T.) with the Japanese terms.

LONDON:—There is no confirmation in London of this report.

TERMS OF SURRENDER SIGNED.

Japanese imperial headquarters announced to-night that British forces in Singapore unconditionally surrendered at 19-00 local time. The Domei war correspondent adds hostilities ceased at 22-00 (local time). The terms of the surrender were signed by the Japanese Commander-in-Chief in Malaya, Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita and the British Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General Percival, at the Ford motor plant, at Bukit Timah, five miles from Singapore. The correspondent says the British asked for terms after "finding themselves surrounded in the Singapore city and in the central section of the island and helpless to defend themselves against bombs and shells".

The hostilities in Singapore ceased at 22-00, local time, the Domei News Agency adds.—Reuter.

BIG LANDING IN SUMATRA

BATAVIA, Feb. 15.

IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT THE JAPANESE TODAY BEGAN A LARGE-SCALE LANDING IN SUMATRA.

Reuter's special correspondent in Batavia, writes the Japanese to-day launched a fullscale attack on Sumatra with landing from the sea near Palembang. The attack follows yesterday's descent by Parachute troops who it is now revealed numbered 700. Palembang is one of the world's most important oil centres on Sumatra's south-east coast. Dutch headquarters announces that the destruction of vital installations began in accordance with the thorough-going scorched earth policy.

Japanese troops are now attacking Palembang—where there is also an air port—in force. Details of the landing are lacking but it is presumed that the Japanese crossed 300 mile stretch water from Pontianak in North Borneo, where a concentration of transports was reported some days ago. The extent of the demolitions at Palembang is also unknown, but if all the oilwells, refineries and installations are wrecked it will be the biggest act of voluntary material destruction yet reported anywhere in the world.

Palembang's oil output is about 55 per cent of that of all N. E. I. reaching four and a quarter million tons a year. It is the main centre for supplying fuel to allied navies in these parts of the world. If Palembang falls the Island of Banka will almost inevitably come with in the orbit of the Japanese.

LANDING IN FULL SWING

Japanese landing operations near Palembang are in full swing according to a 'communique' from Dutch Headquarters, which adds that parachutists dropped yesterday were being successfully mopped up when the attack from the sea began.

Dutch army bombers this morning scored direct hits on three Japanese transports near Muntck on Banka Island.

The 'communique' states: "Japanese on Saturday morning launched an attack over Palembang, dropping a large number of parachutists. One Japanese bomber was shot down. From three different points a total of several hundred parachutists were dropped according to a very rough estimate. They were armed with tommy guns and trench mortars. The attack was clearly directed against oil refineries, but the enemy did not succeed in conquering them. Our troops did a good job and made short work of the invaders. Two of the points of attack were completely cleared of parachutists, while on the third point we had the situation fully in hand with only some tens of the enemy still alive.

SCORCHED EARTH IN PALEMBANG

Because large-scale landing actions were expected in the course of this morning (and which when issuing this 'communique' were in full swing) last night we proceeded to carry out the thorough destruction of all vital points in the vicinity of Palembang.

Bombers of the N. E. I. army this morning scored direct hits on three Japanese transport ships near Muntck on Banka Island.

Fighting continues in Southern Celebes. Especially in the vicinity of Macassar resistance is being maintained with great stubbornness. Anambas Islands, east of Malaya, have been occupied by the Japanese.

JAPS OCCUPY ANAMBAS ISLANDS

More enemy activity has been reported on various places in the outer Provinces."

4 JAP. PLANES LOST.

BATAVIA:—The Japanese lost four planes when they attacked an air-field near Palembang on Friday, it is officially announced here on Sunday.

Jap Paratroops Land In Sumatra

BATAVIA, Feb. 14

Saturday's 'communique' states: "This morning the Japanese made an attack on Palembang (South-east Sumatra) with Parachutists.

Further details are not yet available.

Enemy reconnaissance flights over several parts of outer Provinces are being continued while here and there attacks have taken place.

At Tandjong Padang, the capital of the Tin Island of Billiton, between Sumatra and Borneo, some bombs were dropped as the result of which one civilian was slightly wounded.

Two fighters machine-gunned the airfield on the same island without causing damage or casualties."—Reuter.

ALL PARACHUTISTS ROUNDED UP

BATAVIA: Oil installations and other equipment in Palembang were destroyed. Almost all the 700 Japanese parachutists who landed in the vicinity of Palembang on Saturday were rounded up before they could do harm. Thus their task, namely to prepare the ground for a Japanese landing from the sea, has failed.

WASHINGTON: The regrouping of the fresh Japanese forces evidently in preparation for a new offensive against the defenders of Bataan was reported on Sunday by the War Department. The fighting, meanwhile, is limited to unimportant local patrol skirmishes.

ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED

Dutch and Allied planes are active over the battle area. Yesterday morning six Japanese bombers and 25 fighters attacked an aerodrome in the vicinity of Palembang, dropping high explosive and incendiary bombs. Dutch planes and Hurricanes, though outnumbered, took off immediately and engaged the raiders. A number of dogfights occurred in which two Japanese bombers and two fighters were shot down. Our losses were: One Dutch plane shot down, but the pilot is safe: One missing and one destroyed on the ground.

CONVOY ATTACKED

Dutch bombers carried out a raid on enemy transports 'en route' for Southern Sumatra. They attacked an enemy convoy off Muntok Banka, scoring three direct hits on two ships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

Twelve heavy United States bombers attacked Macassar (Celebes) area.

It is believed that at least one large Japanese ship was hit.—Reuter.

ADMISSION OF SURRENDER

LONDON, Feb. 15.

IT IS OFFICIALLY STATED THAT SINGAPORE HAS SURRENDERED.—REUTER.

On Salween Front

"Serious Situation"

RANGOON:—The Japanese line of advance across the Salween now forms a bulge stretching west of Paan, thence curving to the south-west to the coast, north of Martaban.

The situation created by the new Japanese advance, while not yet critical is nevertheless serious. Our troops are fighting magnificently against crack Japanese infantry.

An Army Communique stated that there has been no further attacks on the Salween front, but reports indicate that the enemy is preparing an attack in the area of Duyinzeik Thaton.

RANGOON:—The R. A. F. communiques issued on February 10 and 11, (that is, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week), report that Paung was bombed by Japanese aircraft, but since then there has been no enemy air activity in or near this locality, mentioned in an official communique.

ENEMY DUMPS ATTACKED.

RANGOON:—An R.A.F. communique states: "Burma was again free from enemy air attack in the past 24 hours. On Saturday our bombers escorted by allied fighters were active against Japanese dumps of war materials in Paan and Martaban areas, whilst a number of reconnaissances were carried out by our aircraft over enemy territory.

EVACUEES FROM SINGAPORE

2,000 Who Arrived In City Sent To Their Homes

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

Two thousand evacuees from Singapore were sent to their respective destinations in Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Calcutta, on Friday and Saturday.

A Committee of officials and non-officials, appointed by the Government of Bombay, attended to the evacuees and looked after the arrangements.

The evacuees were given a free passage and, in needy cases, some money for wayside expenses. They were also given a free meal on their landing.

Volunteers of the Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Sewak Jatha, South Indian Association and South Indian Volunteer Corps did yeomen's service in co-operation with the police.—A. P.

Minadonese Legion For Java's Defence

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

Now that Minado has temporarily fallen into the hands of the enemy, large numbers of Minadonese living in other parts of the Archipelago are waiting restlessly for the moment when they will be able to help in the liberation of their country, says the Batavia Radio.

The Minadonese at Batavia have now taken the initiative of collecting as many fellow-countrymen as possible for forming a Minadonese legion which, as a unit of the regular army, would take its share in the battle. This legion, of course is being recruited from those Minadonese only who were not in military service already.

Now that the Defence of Java and South Sumatra have become of prime importance, our Free French Allies are also offering us their support and co-operation.

General De Gaulle's representative in the Far East, M. Barron, despatched a cable to his superior in London, requesting him to send Free French Troops to Java as soon as possible to join in the common allied defence of the Netherlands East Indies.—A. P.

Reds 72 Miles From Polish Frontier

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 15.

"The Russian forces now stand only 72 miles from the old Polish frontier and the Vilna District", says the correspondent of the Swedish newspaper "Allehanda" from the "Moscow Front."

On the Leningrad Front it is reported that the Russians on Tuesday captured two tanks and 86 guns and killed 1,800 German officers and men.

West of Moscow the German 251 Infantry Division is stated to have been almost completely destroyed. Of the original division of 12,000 men there are only about 600 left it is added.

Three More Villages Captured

MOSCOW:—The Russians have captured three more villages in their drive on the South Western Front, where Kharkov is the main objective.

LONDON:—Soviet midday 'communique' says: "During the night of February 14 offensive operations took place against the German Fascist troops."

A supplement to the Soviet Midday 'communique' says that the Germans dislodged from these villages lost about 700 killed. The supplement adds: "On another sector of the same front Soviet troops having repulsed counter-attacks captured a Tank, several Guns 10 Trench Mortars and 26 Machine-guns" as well as much other booty.

In two days' fighting on the Leningrad front the Germans lost 1,800 killed and some prisoners. The Supplement reports adding "two enemy Tanks, 88 Guns and 17 Machine guns were destroyed and 27 Machineguns, 26 automatic Rifles and Wireless Station were captured".

BERLIN:—A German 'communique' states yesterday repeated enemy attacks at isolated points of the east front collapsed!

Russians Continue To Advance

MOSCOW, Feb. 14.

The Soviet night "communique" says: "During February 14, our troops overcoming enemy resistance continued to advance on February 13, 11 German planes were shot down in air combats. Our losses were eight planes".—Reuter.

MOSCOW, Feb. 14.

The mobilisation of all men between ages 16 and 50 and women between ages 16 and 40 for industrial and armament work has been decreed, stated the Moscow Radio this morning.—Reuter.

POLICE RAID AND ARRESTS

Punjab Traders' Satyagraha Developments

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

Hundred and twelve traders were arrested in Lahore this afternoon in connection with traders Satyagraha against the General Sales Tax.

They were taken in police vans to an unknown destination where they are expected to be released.

A police party raided this afternoon the office of the Punjab Beopar Mandal and arrested seven workers of the Mandal, who were arranging the despatch of Jathas of Satyagrahis. The police also removed a loudspeaker.—A. P.

20 Axis Planes Shot Down

Surprise British Attack On Troop Movement In Libya

CAIRO, Feb. 15.

British and Australian aircraft scored the biggest success of the Libyan campaign yesterday, shooting down 20 Axis planes without loss to themselves, says an R. A. F. 'communique.'

A Middle East War 'communique' to-day says: "Yesterday considerable enemy movement of mechanical transport and armoured vehicles was observed east of the general line from Tmimi to Mekili. Enemy columns were widely dispersed and did not offer favourable targets to our artillery, but our patrols maintained contact with them and harassed them throughout the day.

German and Italian fighters attempted to cover this enemy movement on the ground by low flying attacks against our troops occupying positions at and south of Gazala. Our fighters, however, surprised and practically wiped out the entire enemy force composed of 30 dive bombers and fighters."—Reuter.

COMMONS DEBATE ON WAR SITUATION?

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The British Government is to be pressed at the next sitting of the House of Commons to grant an immediate debate on the General war situation, Reuter's political correspondent learns. The Government is not anxious to have an early debate, for it would rather wait until it has received fuller reports on the position in the different fronts. It is likely, however, if there is widespread support for a debate that the business already arranged will be altered to enable it to take place. —Reuter.

KING HONOURS CHIANG

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to confer on H. E. the Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek, President of the National Supreme War Council of China, the insignia of an honorary Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable Order of the Bath (Military Division) in recognition of his outstanding achievements in the Allied cause.—A. P.

MORE CHINESE TROOPS IN BURMA.

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

Further Chinese reinforcements arrived in Burma last week. A special correspondent has given an account of the arrival of these troops.

These men will be sent to the area already controlled by their comrades. They are all men who have already spent some time in the forces.—A. P.

SINGAPORE RADIO BROADCAST

LONDON:—The Singapore radio was heard in London shortly after 14-30 G.M.T. giving various items of news about the Russian front, etc. The announcer then appeared to give the time of the next bulletin, but the time stated could not be distinguished. The broadcast ended with the playing of the stations' signature tune. The broadcast was heard at an hour at which, according to the Japanese, the hostilities had ceased. The closing announcement of the Singapore radio was "We will be broadcasting again to-morrow morning. Goodnight, everybody".—Reuter

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted handsome educated Poor Hindu Bride or Virgin Widow for a Respectable Naidu bachelor, aged 28 with good income in permanent Government Service near Bombay. Apply Box No. 15774, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Educated Beautiful Brahmin Bride preferably of Maharashtrian or Gujrati poor family for qualified Brahmin Doctor. Persons holding Advanced views apply Box No. 15776, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted experienced and reliable Booking Clerk. Salary according experience and capability. Cash Deposit necessary. Apply personally, Manager, Regal. (7352)

Wanted—A Headmaster—Graduate or undergraduate — experienced, having thorough knowledge of English and Hindi—Preferably a Jain. Write to—Secretary, Shree Vardhman Jain Vidhyabhawan, Jalor (Jodhpur State). (15769)

Hind Chemicals Ltd., Cawnpore, require Representatives for Medical propaganda in various Provinces. Only those experienced in the Medical line need apply with references and terms. (15790)

B. B. & C. I. Railway. W. W. office has asked us to supply trained station-masters and signallers on decent salaries so we want candidates for station-master and signaller's course, scholarship Rs. 50 and Railway fare terms. Free lodging. Send 2 annas stamps to: Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (15573)

327. AGENTS WANTED

To sell Madrasi suitings, shirtings. Commission or pay. No security. "Vamaco Fabrics", Cawnpore. (15765)

341. PARTNERSHIPS WANTED

Medical Doctor Hindu 32 years, high connections desires a lady Partner to help in starting Practice. Financial assistance 5,000 or above preferred. Apply Box No. 15781, "Bombay Chronicle."

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

A Straight Deal! Easy Terms! Prompt reply! Loans to approved parties on Personal Bond! Mortgages executed! Capital Investment Company, Bombay Mutual Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Bombay. (15785)

651 MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Solved tips for Crossword Puzzles under new method. Only 4 annas for each Number. Apply—Manager Vijaya Tips, 122, Anna Pillai St., Madras. (15786)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. B 14719 for five shares Nos. 218591 to 218595 in the Reserve Bank of India, issued in the name of Krishnanarayan Dube has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with share certificate in any way.

K. N. DUBE,
Shareholder.
(15791)

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES in respect of four shares Nos. 4962, 8799, 14000 and 17965 of the above Company standing in the name of Mr. Keshavji Purshottam Thakar are reported to have been lost or stolen. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within two months to the Registered Office of the Company, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or Mill Premises, Indore, otherwise duplicate certificates of the same will be issued to the above named owner.

GOVINDRAM SEKSARIA,
Managing and Selling Agents.
Dated, 16-2-42.
(7386)

Public Notices

G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I. RLYS

SPECIAL NOTICE

ALTERATIONS IN THE ROUTING OF GOODS TRAFFIC between BOMBAY & CERTAIN STATIONS

OWING to the present acute shortage of wagons and in order to secure better wagon usage, the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways have arranged that, with effect from 1st March, 1942, goods traffic between BOMBAY and the following stations will be carried by the B. B. & C. I. Railway's shorter route at approximately the same rates as are at present in force by the G. I. P. Railway's route:—

Muttra Junction.
Stations in Agra.
All stations between Agra & New Delhi on the G.I.P. Railway.
Stations on the E. I. Railway reached via Agra.
All stations Parbati to Tajpur both inclusive on the Bhopal Ujjain Branch of the G.I.P. Railway.
All Stations Rothiai to Bhonra both inclusive on the Bina Kotah Branch of the G.I.P. Railway.

The rates by the G.I.P. Railway's route will be higher. Traders consigning traffic at present from the G.I.P. Railway's depots in Bombay to the stations mentioned above must, from 1st March 1942, tender consignments at either the B.B. & C.I. Railway's goods depot at Carnac Bridge or at B.P.T. Railway stations for carriage by the B.B. & C.I. Railway's shorter and cheaper route. Similarly, consignments to Bombay should be booked either to Carnac Bridge or to B.P.T. Railway stations by the B.B. & C.I. Railway's route.

It has also been arranged that goods traffic between Bombay and stations Khudaganj to Rawatpur on the Cawnpore Section of the B.B. & C.I. Railway will be carried by the G.I.P.-cum-B.B. & C.I. shorter route via Cawnpore, from 1st March, 1942.

(7330)

WANTED

FITTERS ARTIFICERS FOR I. A. O. C.

Men are required for appointment into Workshop Branch of Indian Army Ordnance Corps.

QUALIFICATIONS
(1) Must be educated and possess good knowledge of English.
(2) Age limit 23—41 years.
(3) Capable of passing II Class Fitters Trade Test.

CONDITIONS
Service is for duration of war and for such period thereafter as may be necessary subject to a maximum of one year after the war.

Selected candidates will undergo a special course of instructions during which their pay to be Rs. 59|- to Rs. 74|- according to qualifications at time of enrolment.

Length of course seventeen weeks.

On completion of Training pay Rs. 155|- per month.

Free accommodation (as for V. C. O.'s)

Entry is open to Indians or Anglo-Indians.

Apply to:—
Technical Recruiting Officer,
Staunton Road,
POONA.

Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer,
Esplanade Maidan,
BOMBAY.

Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer,
MHOW (C. I.).

(7380)

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SUPPLY

NOTICE

MACHINERY, SPARES FOR MACHINERY AND MILL STORES FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY, OTHER THAN JUTE AND HEMP.

WITH REFERENCE to the advertisement on the above subject which has already appeared in the Press, Government have decided to introduce import control of essential Mill Stores with effect from the 15th March, 1942, instead of from 15th February, 1942, as appeared in the original advertisement. It will be necessary to obtain an import licence for the following essential Mill Stores used in the Textile Industries, other than jute and nemp, which arrive in India on and after the 15th of March, 1942:—

ESSENTIAL MILL STORES.
1. Bobbins.
2. Card Clothing and Card Clothing Sundries.
3. Shuttles.
4. Picking Bands.
5. Machinery Cloths.
6. Roller Skins.
7. Pickers.
8. Tape and Banding for Cotton, Silk or Wool Spindle Drives.
9. Healds and Reeds.
10. Loom Sundries (100m parts).
11. Card Cans.
12. Emery Fillet.

It will be observed that an import licence is not necessary for belting, and ropes and bandings, as these have now been removed from the classification of essential Mill Stores.

(7387)

Public Notices

B. B. & C. I.

WITH effect from MONDAY, 16th February, 1942, the Berth Reservation Office, Bombay Central, will be CLOSED for Advance Booking at 19-00 hours instead of 22-0 hours until further notice.

(7381)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

(City Engineer's Department)
(Architectural Branch)

TENDER NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the works noted below and will be received upto 1 P.M. (B.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th FEBRUARY, 1942.

(1) Construction of W.Cs., Washing places and Septic Tank at Dharavi Village at sites indicated by 1, 2, 3 & 4 on plan.
(2) Construction of 133 rooms at Gowari.
(3) Construction of Housing Accommodation at Palton Road, Chawl No. 3.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5- for each tender copy by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay.

(7382)

Auction Sales

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND DEALERS

A selection of about 50 Persian Carpets of beautiful colourings and excellent condition in various sizes will be offered for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, 1942, at 3 p.m. at the Sale Room of the undersigned, 123, Medows Street, on account of a merchant leaving Bombay.

On view.

Catalogues from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.
Tel. No. 24927

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES GREY COTTON YARN.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at, Tamba Kanta, Yarn Market, near Hanuman Building, by order of Messrs. Vadilal Dolatram & Sons, and on account and at the risk of Maganlal Jethabhai Shah, the defaulting Purchaser:—

100 Bales Grey Cotton Yarn of Solapur Mills, each Bale of 400 Lbs.

50 Bales No. 6 1|2.
50 Bales No. 10 1|2.
Terms: 25 per cent Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

MESSAGE OF COURAGE & SACRIFICE

MINERVA'S HISTORICAL

SIKANDAR

Director:- SOHRAB MODI
24th WEEK 24th
MINERVA

To-day—Shows Nos. 532, 533, 534

Daily 3 Shows 3-30, 6-15, 9 p.m.

An Evergreen Release

METRO
DAILY AT-3-30; 6-30; 9-30 P.M.
TELEPHONE:31045

A WARNER BROS. PICTURE with
RONALD REGAN

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Custodian of Enemy Property Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY MONDAY the 16th February, 1942 at 11 A.M. (S.T.) at Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, the undermentioned property of Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd. vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property.

Dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, carpets, Radiogram, crockery, cutlery and glassware, etc.

On view.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,200 BALES OF EGYPTIAN AFRICAN, SUDAN, CHODRI 289|F, WESTERN, LATUR, MIRPUR, BHUREWALA SWAGIN AND MIXED INDIAN COTTON.

Under instructions from the Insurance Co., concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY MONDAY, the 16th February, 1942, at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) the abovementioned about 1,200 bales of cotton (Fire and Water damaged) in separate lots lying on the open jetha close to Sewree Cotton Exchange.

Terms:—25 p.c. deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF 24 BALES OF FAIZPUR ZERILA COTTON.

Under instructions from the Insurance Co., concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 19th February, 1942, at 2-15 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned lying in open plot Opp. Cotton Exchange Sewree.

24 Bales selected pure Faizpur Zerila Cotton (fire and water damaged.)

Terms—25 per cent. deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, ETC.,

Under instructions from the party concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, 1942, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on 2nd floor of Albert Building at Hornby Road, Fort, the undermentioned furniture, etc.

Tables, chairs, safes, electric lights and ceiling fans, etc

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC.,

Under instructions from the Custodian of Enemy Property Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th February, 1942, at 11 a.m (S. T.), on the 1st floor of the United India Building at Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, the undermentioned properties of Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisya, Japan Cotton Textile Exporters Association, Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Japan Cotton Spinners' Association all vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property.

Office Furniture, Cupboards, Godrej Safe and Steel Filing Rack, Typewriters and numerous other articles

On view from the 18th inst.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHOWPATTY CLOSE TO SANDHURST BRIDGE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Devidas Rupji and Prasankumar Devidas the Mortgagors, and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage as fully described in the conditions of sale, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, 1942, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property at the premises:—

All that piece of land admeasuring about 612 sq. yds. with structures and buildings thereon, situate on and being plot No 4C of the Board's Chowpatty Estate, and bearing New Survey No. 3006 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 1/1510 (part) of Girgaum division, Municipal "D" Ward No. 2544 (3) A Street No. 530 A, and bounded on the North by the Sandhurst Bridge on the East by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, on the South by the land of the Board and on the West by the property of H. H the Maharaja of Morvi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon Solicitors Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

THE MOST TALKED OF PICTURE

CARIB

Starring
SURENDRA & ROSE

SWASTIK TALKIES

Daily: 3, 6 and 9 p.m.

HIGHLY POPULAR
because of its
Powerful Story
Melodious Music
Sterling Performance

MURLI'S
PYAS

Starring
SNEHPRABHA
ISHWARLAL

★

Director:
RAM DARYANI

Produced at RANJIT
1st PRIVILEGE Week at
IMPERIAL

Daily 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Mat. 1-30 on Sat. Sun. & Holidays

Important...

Black-out—Clear Shows!
EVERY DAY at 11-45 a.m., 3 p.m. and 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Talkies'
JHOOLA
AT
ROXY

ACCLAIMED AS A GREAT SMASHER
PRAKASH'S
IMMORTAL PRIDE
"BHARAT MILAP"
(HINDI)

BHARAT BHET
(MARATHI)

NOW IN 3RD CROWDED WEEK

Direction
VIJAY BHATT

Starring:
DURGA KHOTE, SHOBHANA SAMARTH, SHAHU MODAK, PREM ADIB etc.

DAILY AT 11-15 A.M. (MARATHI)
2-30 P.M. & 5-45 P.M. (HINDI)
8-45 P.M. (MARATHI)

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MAJESTIC
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

2ND GLORIOUS WEEK.....
NO EARTHLY POWER CAN SEPARATE LOVERS

A great love story ever flashed

Ranjit's Soul Stirring Social

BETI

Directed by:—
JAYANT DESAI
Cast: KHURSHID, VASANTI, AROON

Daily at 3, 6, 9 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE

No Wind Pains for your baby!

A tummy full of wind means real pain for baby, and it means that food is fermenting instead of digesting. Disperse the wind and make baby comfortable with a little DINNEFORD'S Pure Fluid Magnesia. For over 100 years this mild fluid form of magnesia has been the safest remedy for acidity. With Dinneford's — a baby is content.

SAFE GENTLE yet VERY EFFECTIVE
A Famous Doctor's report, "Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia is far superior to anything else I have yet encountered."

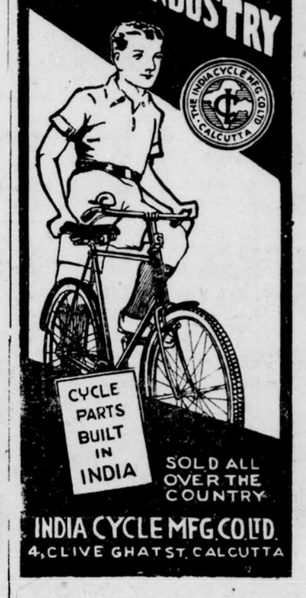
Dinneford's pure fluid MAGNESIA

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

the grand laugh riot of the year
WORLD WORLD
PREMIERE PREMIERE
with
JOHN BARRYMORE
FRANCES FARMER
A Paramount Film

IT'S A
SCINTILLATING NEW
NASEEM
YOU'LL SEE BE SEEING
IN
TAJ MAHAL'S
UJALA
with
PRITHVIRAJ, MUBARAK,
RATANBAI, MIRZA MUSHARRAF
Directed by:K. M MULTANI
GRAND PREMIERE FEB. 21
LAMINGTON

SUPPORT NATION'S INDUSTRY



INDIA CYCLE MFG. CO. LTD.
4, CLIVE GHAT ST. CALCUTTA

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The BEST BARGAIN in the TOWN!
BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH
Still Rs. 2|8
MEHLI MEHTA'S SEXTETTE IN ATTENDANCE.

A TRUE-TO-LIFE TALE OF EVERY FAMILY!

ATRE Pictures' Sparkling Marital Comedy

RajaRani

Producer: VANMALA
2nd WEEK OF CROWDS
CENTRAL
Daily 3-30, 6-15, 9 p.m.

N.B.—The Main Film starts at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 respectively.
REGAL At 3-30 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

H. G. WELLS' KIPPS
Released by 20th Century-Fox

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Theatrical History in India of English and American Productions
The Bandman Companys—The Banvard Companys—Bill Salisburys Co. Rex Story Shows Chang and Co. The Marcus Revue.
and NOW ON FEBRUARY 28TH

THE PERCY ATHOS FOLLIES
THE INTERNATIONALLY FAMOUS SPECTACULAR SOPHISTICATED REVUE
20—GLORIOUS GLAMOUR GIRLS—20
FOLLIES SWING BAND
50—COMPANY OF—50
ENGLISH and AMERICAN ARTISTS
BOX PLAN NOW OPEN
(5% nett profit to war fund).

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BY AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS CONTROLLER, BOMBAY

No. 2703|D.S. of 1942. In Exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of Government Order, H.D. (Poll) A.R.P. No. S.D.|A.R.P. 1063, dated the 2nd February, 1942, the Air Raid Precautions Controller, Bombay, is pleased to call upon the occupiers of buildings and premises, situated in the areas described in the Schedule attached to this Order to take delivery of sandbags on the dates specified in the Schedule in respect of each such area.

A.R.P. Office,
Council Hall,
Bombay, 14th February, 1942.

D. SYMINGTON,
A.R.P. Controller, Bombay.

(7383)

SCHEDULE

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRAMME OF DISTRIBUTION OF SANDBAGS TO BUILDINGS IN THE DIFFERENT WARDS OF THECITY FOR SEVEN DAYS, COMMENCING FROM 24TH FEBRUARY 1942

DATE.	TIME.	AREA BOUNDED ON	A WARD AREA	B & C WARDS AREA	D WARD AREA.	E WARD AREA.	F WARD AREA.	G WARD AREA.
1st day **24TH FEBRUARY, 1942.**	Between 8 A.M. to 12 noon (S.T.)	NORTH	Churchgate Street.	Pydhoni Road.	Girgaum Road.	Ollivant Bridge & Nesbit Road.	Lady Jehangir Road.	Bombay Island Limit.
		SOUTH	Dalal Street & Bell Lane.	Nagdevi Cross Lane.	Queen's Road.	G.I.P. Ry. Lines.	Naigaum Cross Road.	Dharavi Road.
		EAST	Apollo Street.	Mahomedali Road.	Thakurdwar Road.	Mazagaon Road.	Katrak & Naigaum Roads.	G.I.P. Ry. Line between Bombay Island limit & Sion Station.
		WEST	Mahatma Gandhi Rd.	Abdul Rehman Street.	Charni Road.	G.I.P. Rly. Lines.	Vincent Road.	B.B. & C.I.Ry Lines from Mahim Station Ry. crossing upto island limit.
	Between 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. (S.T.)	NORTH	Dalal Street & Bell Lane.	Nagdevi Cross Lane.	Khatarali Lane.	Love Lane.	Lady Jehangir Road.	Dharavi Road
		SOUTH	Wellington Fountain.	Carnac Road.	Girgaum Road.	Nesbit Road.	Naigaum Cross Road.	Lady Hardinge Road (part).
		EAST	Apollo Street.	Mahomedali Road.	Thakurdwar Road.	Mazagaon Road.	Vincent Road.	G.I.P. Ry. Lines.
		WEST	Mahatma Gandhi Road.	Abdul Rehman Street.	Kandewadi Lane.	Victoria Garden Rd.	G.I.P.Ry. Main Lines.	B.B. & C.I Ry Lines.
2nd day **25TH FEBRUARY, 1942.**	Between 8 A.M. to 12 noon (S.T.)	NORTH	Home Street.	Sandhurst Road.	Vithalbhai Patel Road.	Champsi Bhimji Rd.	Bhandarkar Road.	Bombay Island Limit.
		SOUTH	Flora Fountain.	Pydhowni Road.	Girgaum Road.	Dockyard Road.	Lady Jehangir Road.	Lady Hardinge Road (part).
		EAST	Hornby Road.	Tandel Street.	Kandewadi Lane.	Coppersmith Street and Reay Road.	Vincent Road. G.I.P.Ry. Main Lines.	B.B. & C.I. Ry. Lines.
		WEST	Waudby Road and Mahatma Gandhi Rd.	Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula Road.	Charni Road.	Mount Road and Mazagaon Road.		Lady Jamshedji Road (part).
	Between 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. (S.T.)	NORTH	Waudby Road (part).	Sandhurst Road.	Sandhurst Road.	Victoria Low Level Road.	G.I.P. Harbour Branch Mahim Loop Ry. Lines.	Bombay Island Limit.
		SOUTH	Home Street.	Paidhowni Road.	Vithalbhai Patel Road.	Champsi Bhimji Rd.	Bhandarkar Road.	60 ft. Road North of Shivaji Park.
		EAST	Hornby Road (part).	Dongri Street.	Ardeshir Dady Street.	Reay Road.	Vincent Road and Sion Road.	Mahim Causeway and Lady Jamshedji Road (part).
		WEST	Waudby Road (part).	Tandel Street.	Charni Road.	Mount Road.	G.I.P. Ry. Main Lines.	Mahim Foreshore.
3rd day **26TH FEBRUARY, 1942.**	Between 8 a.m. to 12 noon (S.T.)	NORTH	50 ft. Road north of Lloyd Recreation Ground.	Pydhoni Road.	Khetwadi Back Road.	Victoria Road.	G.I.P. Mahim Loop Ry. Lines.	60 ft. Road North of Shivaji Park.
		SOUTH	Churchgate Street Extention.	Musjid Bunder Road.	Sandhurst Road.	Love Lane and Gamadia Stable Lane.	Lady Jehangir Road and Road leading to Wadala Station.	Portuguese Church Street (part).
		EAST	Queen's Road (part).	Dontad Street.	Sandhurst Rd. (Golpitha).	Mount Road.	G.I.P. Harbour Branch Ry. Lines.	Lady Jamshedji Road (part).
		WEST	Marine Drive (part).	Mahomedali Road.	Charni Road.	Chamber Lane.	Vincent Road and Sion Road.	Mahim Foreshore.
	Between 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. (S.T.)	NORTH	Churchgate Street Extension.	Pydhowni Road and a portion of 1st Chinch Bunder Street.	Grant Road upto Grant Road Corner and Falkland Road.	Gamadia Stable Lane.	Bombay Municipal Limit.	Lady Hardinge Road (part).
		SOUTH	120 ft. Road between Marine Drive and Bandstand.	Musjid Bunder Road.	Khetwadi Back Rd.	Love Lane.	Mahim Loop Ry. Lines.	Dadar Road & Portuguese Church Street.
		EAST	Queen's Rd. Bandstand.	G.I.P. Rly lines.	Golpitha.	Mount Road.	G.I.P. Harbour Branch Ry. Lines.	B.B. & C.I. Ry. Lines.
		WEST	Marine Drive.	Dontad Street.	Charni Road.	Love Lane.	G.I.P. Ry. Lines.	Gokhale Road North & Lady Jamshedji Road (part).
		NORTH SOUTH EAST WEST					Municipal Limits. Parel Tank Road Municipal Limits. G.I.P. Harbour Branch R	
4th day **27TH FEBRUARY, 1942.**	Between 8 A.M. to 12 noon (S.T.)	NORTH	Fort Street (part).	Babula Tank Road.	Trimbak Parashram Street.	Dockyard Road.	Naigaum Cross Road.	Mahim Foreshore from Worli Koliwada Fort to Kashinath Dhuru Road.
		SOUTH	Ballard Road (part).	Sandhurst Road.	Falkland Road.	Wadi Bunder Road.	King Edward Road.	Open Channel from Worli Rd to Sluice Gates.
		EAST	Nicol Road.	Jail Road North & Tandel Street.	Golpitha.	Reay Road.	Naigaum Road, Bhoiwada Road & Parel Tank Rd.	Old Parbhadevi Rd., Cadell Rd. & Worli Road.
		WEST	Frere Road (part).	Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula Road.	Grant Road.	Mazgaon Road.	Vincent Road and Dadar Road.	Worli Foreshore.
	Between 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. (S.T.)	NORTH	Wittet Road.	Babula Tank Road.	Foras Road.	Dockyard Road.	Naigaum Cross Road.	Portuguese Church Street (part).
		SOUTH	Ballard Road (part).	Sandhurst Road.	Grant Road.		Elphinstone Road.	Open Channel between Worli Road & Delisle Road
		EAST	Wittet Road.	Jail Road (East).	Sukhlaji Street.	Muzawarpakhadi Road.	Vincent Road and Dadar Road.	Gokhale Road (South) and Delisle Road (part)
		WEST	Nicol Road.	Jail Road (North) & Tandel Street.	Falkland Road.	Reay Road.	G.I.P. Ry. Main Lines.	Worli Road, Old Parbhadevi Road & Cadell Road.
5th day **28TH FEBRUARY, 1942.**	Between 8 A.M. to 12 noon (S.T.)	NORTH	Nowroji Fardunji Rd	Mazagaon Bridge.	Bellasis Road.	Connaught Road.	King Edward Road	Portuguese Church Street (part) & Dadar Road.
		SOUTH	Ormiston Road.	1st Chinch Bunder Road (part).	Foras Road & Falkland Road.	Victoria Road.	Lal Bag Tram Junction.	Elphinstone Road (part)
		EAST	Strand Road,	G.I.P. Rly. Lines.	Sukhlaji Street.	Ghorupdeo Road.	Govt. Gate Road.	B.B. & C.I. Ry. Lines.
		WEST	Colaba Causeway (part).	Dongri Street (part), Jail Rd. East, & part of Mazagaon Road.	Lamington Road.	Victoria Garden Rd.	Suparibag Road.	Gokhale Road South.
	Between 1 P.M. & 5 P.M. (S.T.)	NORTH	Apollo Pier Road.	Elphinstone Bridge Road	Falkland Road.	Connaught Road.	Elphinstone Road.	Open Channel from Worli Sluice Gates to Worli Road.
		SOUTH	Nowroji Fardunji Road.	Carnac Road.	Grant Road.	Victoria Low Level Road.	Kalachowki Road.	Haines Road & Worli Rd. No. 10.
		EAST	Apollo Bunder.	Frere Road.	Grant Road Corner.	Reay Road.	Suparibag & Parel Chawl Roads.	Open Channel.
		WEST	Colaba Causeway (part).	G.I.P. Ry. Lines.	Lamington Road.	Ghorupdeo Road.	G.I.P. Main Lines.	Worli Foreshore.
6th day **1ST MARCH, 1942.**	Between 8 A.M. to 12 noon (S.T.)	NORTH	1st Marine Street.	Masjid Bunder Road,	Grant Road.	Chinchpokli Road and Chinchpokli Cross Lane.	Jerbai Wadia Road.	Open Channel between Worli Road and DeLisle Road and Elphinstone Road.
		SOUTH	Churchgate Street.	Carnac Road (part).	Sandhurst Road.	Connaught Road.	Parel Back Road and Tripartite Road,	Haines Road.
		EAST	Mahatma Gandhi Road.	Jambli Street.	Charni Road.	Ghorupdeo Road.	G.I.P. Harbour Branch Ry. Lines.	Tulsi Pipe Line.
		WEST	Queen's Road.	Samuel Street (part). Mahomedali Road.	Lamington Road	Victoria Garden Road.	Parel Tank Road & Govt. Gate Road.	Open Channel between Jewish Cemetery & Worli Road.
	Between 1 P.M. & 5 P.M. (S.T.)	NORTH SOUTH	Churchgate Street. Mayo Road.	Masjid Bunder Road (part). Carnac Road (part).	Sandhurst Road. Girgaum Road.	Arched Bungalow Road. Connaught Road.	Tripartite Road. Reay Rd. & Sewri Rd.	Elphinstone Road. Currey Rd. Bridge West approach, DeLisle Road & Fergusson Road.
		EAST	Mahatma Gandhi Rd.	G.I.P. Ry. Lines.	Charni Road.	Reay Road.	G.I.P. Ry. Harbour Branch Line.	Railway Lines.
		WEST	Queen's Rd. Bandstand.	Jambli Street (part) & Samuel Street (part).	Opera House Junc. Sandhurst Bridge.	Ghorupdeo Road.	Tokersey Jivraj Rd. & Sewri Road.	Tulsi Pipe Line.
7th day **2ND MARCH, 1942.**	Between 8 A.M. & 12 noon (S.T.)	NORTH	Carnac Road.	Princess Street (part).	Sandhurst Bridge.	Kalachowki Road.	Parel Back Road, Parel Tank Road & Tripartite Road.	Fergusson Road, Delisle Road & Currey Road Bridge (west approach).
		SOUTH	Junction of Hornby Road and Cruickshank Road.	1st Marine Street.	Chaupaty Sea Face Road.	Chinchpokli Cross Lane.	Kalachowki Road.	Haines Road
		EAST	Hornby Road.	Girgaum Road (part).	New Queen's Road.	Reay Rd. & Ghorupdeo Road.	Tokersey Jivraj Rd. & Sewri Road.	Railway Lines & Arthur Rd. upto Jacob Circle.
		WEST	Cruickshank Road.	Queen's Rd. (part).	Chowpaty Sea Face Road.	Chinchpokli Road.	Govt. Gate Road & Parel Chawl Road.	Tulsi Pipe Line.
	Between 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. (S.T.)	NORTH	Carnac Road.	Thakurdwar Rd. (part).	Hughes Road.	Sewri Road.	To the Municipal acquired buildings in Scheme Nos. 59, 60 & 31. City Improvement Trust.	Worli Rd. No. 10 and Haines Road.
		SOUTH	Fort Street.	Princess Street (part).	Chaupaty Sea Face Road.	Arched Bungalow Road.		Clerk Road.
		EAST	Frere Road.	Girgaum Road (part).	Sandhurst Bridge.	Reay Road & Jackeria Bunder Road.		Worli Road No. 10 & Haines Road.
		WEST	Hornby Road.	Queen's Road (part).	Babulnath Road.	Ghorupdeo Road and Reay Road.		Foreshore.

Council Hall, Fort,
Bombay, 14th February, 1942.

D. SYMINGTON,
A.R.P. Controller, Bombay.

(7384)

BY AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS CONTROLLER, BOMBAY

No. 2702|D.S. of 1942. In Exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4, 5 and 6-A of Government Order, H.D. (Poll) A.R.P. No. S.D.|A.R.P. 1063, dated the 2nd February, 1942, the Air Raid Precautions Controller, Bombay, is pleased to authorise all Ward Engineers, Inspectors, Sub-Overseers, Mistries and Mukadams of the Municipal City Engineer's Department to perform the functions specified in the aforesaid Sections.

A.R.P. Office,
Council Hall,
Bombay 14th February, 1942.

D. SYMINGTON,
A.R.P. Controller, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TOWARDS A SETTLEMENT?

It is clear that, while Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek's visit to India is primarily concerned with military matters, he is necesarily interested in Indian politics in so far as they affect military policy. His desire to see various party leaders is not merely a question of courtesy. The Congress President and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru must have already acquainted him with the Congress point of view. If he should be unable to see Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah, it will be due to want of time as he is said to be urgently needed back in China. Moreover, he must have realised by now that there can be no settlement between Congress and Government unless the latter are prepared to transfer real power to the people and that for this they are not prepared. He can, therefore, do but little to end the deadlock unless Government are willing to negotiate with Congress on the basis of terms like those of the Poona offer. In all probability he must have already told the Viceroy as much. To Britain or to China India can be useful only an equal partner. If Britain and China were in India's position, could they be content with anything less? Mr. C. Rajagopalachari expresses the view eloquently when he bids Britain learn the secret of China's glorious achievements and says: "Here is the secret of the strength of China's defence. Freedom and hope make a people go through agonising sufferings, and rise to such heights as have made China and Russia the admiration of the world. Let Britain learn the big lesson from the Chinese romance and not merely seek to keep the Chinese battle going in order to harass the Japanese rear. This would be but minor strategy, the other would lead to an abiding victory."

A Fair Approach

The Indian point of view is appreciated by many even in Britain. They are well represented by the "Daily Herald", which, after quoting the report that Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek's visit has stirred the imagination of the Indian people", says: "Britain is an ally of China and vows her intention to collaborate with China in peace as in war, but between Britain and India, there is a gulf which mocks our ideals and hampers our war effort. If Britain can do honour to China, why should she not clasp India also by the hand as an equal?" Referring to Mr. Amery's statement about India's equality with the Dominions in the war councils, the "Manchester Guardian", pertinently remarks: "It would be well not only to give this equality in particular instances as is being done now, but to say right out that we recognise the principle. It is now the turn of the Viceroy. He should show that he knows how to make use of this opportunity by nominating Indians whom India herself will recognise to be her true representatives." If that is done with regard to all posts in the Viceregal Council, it will be a fair approach to the Congress demand, and other points at dispute may well be settled by negotiations. So far Britain has not shown any disposition to set up a truly National Government in India. And in the absence of such a Government the deadlock must continue.

Duty Of Congressmen

Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek's visit, the daily growing menace in the East, the decision to represent the Government of India on the War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council and Britain's reticence on the cable sent to Mr. Churchill by several Indian leaders have given rise to various conjectures about further constitutional changes in the offing. It is said, for example, that the Viceroy will soon make a statement, probably, even before the Chinese General leaves India, indicating Britain's readiness to Indianise his Council completely as vacancies arise after the Budget session, provided the leaders of the major political parties would join the Council on the basis of his proposals. The question of Congress joining the Council may be considered only when the proposals are clearer, when they are accompanied with a Declaration about India's complete freedom to be inaugurated within a fixed period after the war, when, speaking generally, the proposals make a fair approach to the Poona offer. Meanwhile the Congress has plenty of work to do by way of organising the country to face all internal war emergencies. This involves protecting the people not only against possible air raids and such other enemy action but also against goondas who, according to reports, seem, in some places, to have already started their nefarious work of robbing people, looting shops and even molesting women. In all protective work Congressmen who hold elective posts in the Legislatures, local bodies or Congress Commitees should be in the vanguard and, as far as possible, should work in co-operation with other similar relief agencies, official or non-official. If Congressmen go to villages and render such service, they will enjoy a privilege contested by few others. And by organising the countryside in this way and promoting communal unity Congressmen will soon be in a position to dictate terms to Government.

A Disaster And Its Lesson

On the whole the steady worsening of the situation in the Far East has continued through the last week. General MacArthur's heroic Filipino and American troops are still offering effective resistance. And Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek's equally heroic forces are more than holding their own with successful local counter-offensives. In Burma, too, the second flare-up about Paan has also died down. But the very important point whether the front is on the right or wrong side of the Salween is not clear. Japanese success in crossing the Salween will mean a considerable increase in the threat to Burma and Rangoon. And Rangoon also represents the very life line of China.

The centre of extreme gravity, however, is the south-west Pacific. Singapore has surrendered. The garrison which has gallantly vindicated itself could not do more than fight a hopeless battle with superb valour and determination against a force enjoying overwhelming superiority in numbers and the completest mastery in the air. What about the next and last line of defence, now? Against this line, too, the Japanese are pressing on simultaneously with speed and powerful resources. They are quickly consolidating their hold on Borneo and Celebes which contain important bases for operations against the two vital islands of Java and Sumatra. At one point in Sumatra they have, indeed, already attempted parachute landings. And the latest reports say that they have begun a large scale landing in that island. Definite information is not yet available but it is earnestly to be hoped that General Wavell has effectively dealt with this dangerous challenge. The position quite frankly is that dark clouds overhang the two islands which alone stand between Japan and complete unchallenged hegemony in South Pacific as also unrestricted entry into the Indian Ocean. There are, of course, some silver linings to the clouds. Some American reinforcements have arrived in Java where Australian troops are also reported to have landed. The presence of an American Expeditionary Force is encouraging. And if it also implies the arrival of naval re-inforcements which Admiral Helfrish has publicly hoped for, there is still a possibility of holding at least Java and Sumatra.

In the meanwhile, with the fall of Singapore, the menace of the Japanese Navy in the Indian ocean has become real. The surrender of Singapore is, indeed, the biggest and most humiliating disaster that has befallen the Allied forces. The troops themselves fought gallantly and heroically. According to the Domei war correspondent, the British asked for terms after "finding themselves surrounded in the Singapore city and in the central section of the island and helpless to defend themselves against bombs and shells." The blame attaches to those whose policies resulted in the troops in Malaya being placed in such circumstances that, lacking adequate air and sea protection and help, they were compelled to withdraw from one position after another, the retreats culminating in the humiliating surrender of Singapore. The "Washington News" commenting on Friday on the imminent fall of Singapore, said that although Mr. Churchill's own position would not be affected by the Singapore repercussions, it would bring the much-delayed Cabinet shake-up nearer and that Mr. Churchill would be forced to unload the unpopular Old Guard Tories who dominate the Government. Not merely a shake-up of the British Cabinet is urgently called-for, but also a shake-up of the whole system of Empire administration. Mr. Churchill has been a tower of strength to Britain so far as war in Europe is concerned, but his entire policy, so far as the Asiatic theatre of war is concerned, has been marked by indefensible complacency, unpreparedness and incompetence and the head and front of his offending in this respect has been his failure, during the last two years, to inspire and evoke war effort in India on the required immense scale which could only have been rendered possible if he had not persisted in his uncompromising, unbending and disastrous refusal to establish a truly National Government in this country. It is not yet too late to repair the loss which two years of delay and muddle in India have largely brought about in Malaya. The loss of Singapore is great but it will be compensated ten-fold if the lesson it and the Malayan tragedy convey is taken to heart by the people of Britain. They must assert themselves and realize that the position in the East, which has deteriorated seriously, can only be improved by rushing reinforcements, especially in the shape of aeroplanes, and, above all, by satisfying the demand of India so that her people can feel that the war is a war to protect their freedom as well as that of other countries.

Frankly Speaking

Russian Pressure

A week-end speaker in Britain is reported to have said that in an otherwise gloomy situation there were, at any rate, two bright features, namely, the dynamic spirit of Russia and the favourable position in the Atlantic. The escape of German warships is, however, bound to affect the latter, although the extent of it is not yet possible to determine. But the dynamic spirit of Russia continues to make itself felt steadily, if slowly. The Germans are being given no rest and have had to go on fighting desperately when they badly needed a long quiet period of time for reorganising their forces. In the Leningrad area the Russians have met with successes which are likely to relieve the city in due course. A similar situation is developing in the Smolensk sector. But the vital front for both Russians and Germans is the southern. Here German resistance apnears to be more desperate. Reports, however, suggest that this resistance, too, has not been much more successful. We hope this is so. It is of the utmost importance for Marshal Timoshenko to drive the Germans beyond the Dnieper and that within the next four to six weeks

Intriguing

In his public speech at Delhi on Sunday Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru stated that in a telegram to Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek Gandhiji had hoped to welcome him and Madame in the little settlement in Sevagram, so that they might see the working of it and observe the real background of their work but that if that was not possible the Mahatma "was prepared to go to any place on Indian soil to meet the Marshal and Madame but circumstances over which he had no control had come in the way and, therefore, he was very sorry that he would have to forego this opportunity." This is very intriguing and more light needs to be thrown on the circumstances beyond the control of these two prominent men which have made their meeting impossible. It appears from Pundit Jawaharlal's speech that the Marshal was extremely anxious to go to Sevagram and opposed to asking Gandhiji to go to any place outside it to see him. Could it be that those in charge of his programme ruled out a visit to Sevagram?

Disingenuous

Replying to a question in the Central Legislative Assembly, Mr. M. S. Aney told the House that "the Secretary of State had repeatedly made it clear that His Majesty's Government's policy towards India was in entire harmony with the Charter and that their pledges to India though given independently of the Atlantic Charter, were in complete accord with its general principles." Mr. Aney expressed the opinion that the House ought to be satisfied with the position enunciated by the Secretary of State. The House will not be so easily satisfied as Mr. Aney may have reason to be. If the idea is that the Atlantic Charter and the pledges to India are alike in substance we doubt if even Mr. Aney can swallow that plea. If the two are alike, why was India specifically excluded from the scope of the Charter? At least the non-official members of the Viceroy's Council should refrain from an attempt to show that black or shady things are white.

Transport Shortage

Mr. Deshmukh's adjournment motion in the Central Assembly censuring Government's failure "to make adequate arrangements for the transportation of agricultural produce, particularly short staple cotton, by rail to the market centres in the country, which has resulted in the economic ruin of the growers" was intended to show that inadequate transport facilities were at least one important factor in depressing prices of short staple cotton. Government evaded this point by stating that the loss of market and panic were the causes of the depression. Mr. Deshmukh never denied that the loss of the Japanese market was not another factor. As for panic, it is strange that it is mentioned as raising as well as depressing prices. The Commerce Member said that if any mill were to complain of shortage of supplies of short staple cotton, he had the Communications Member's assurance that the necessary transport facilities would be made available to remove that complaint. When, however, Mr. Deshmukh asked for an endorsement of that assurance from the communications member, it was not forthcoming. Government cannot escape responsibility for utterly inadequate transport facilities.

Behaviour Of Troops

Writing in the current number of "Harijan" under the caption "Misbehaviour of Troops", Gandhiji says he has received "piteous letters from correspondents complaining of misbehaviour by troops, white and Indian". He also warns the authorities that wherever such misbehaviour occurs, it "should be put down summarily and repetition made practically impossible, if panic is to be prevented and bitterness avoided." The position is more serious where a complete or almost complete black-out is enforced. It will be wise for Government from every point of view to take immediate remedial measures.

IF GERMANY WINS!

Nazi Rulers Will Face Satyagraha In India

BUT GANDHIJI VISUALISES NEW ORDER OUT OF THE HOLOCAUST FOR EXPLOITED MILLIONS OF TOILERS

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 15.

"If the Nazis come to India, the Congress will give them the same fight that it has given Great Britain," writes Mahatma Gandhi in to-day's "Harijan" under the caption "Suppose Germany wins."

"Suppose Germany wins with India not having entered the war, would Hitler leave India alone? Certainly not, my dear Mr. Gandhi he will have a greater say in India than what Britain has now. The difference is this. You can fight the Englishman, but you cannot fight the German once he put his foot on India's soil. Civil Disobedience is the terror of the Englishman, it is the daily bread of the Nazis."

This is a question extracted from a very long and earnest letter from an English correspondent from South Africa.

FIRST FALLACY

The first fallacy is that India is assumed not to have entered the war when to all intents and purposes, she is in the war in spite of the powerful protest of the Congress. She is so much in the war that Great Britain is effectively using all the available fighting material which her generals have brought into being and trained, and is draining all the money she can. Politically-minded Indians have never been trained except for doing the rulers' clerical work They are certainly holding themselves aloof until certain obviously necessary conditions are fulfilled. I do not see how they can be blamed for demanding the very liberty in defence of which the Allied Powers are said to be fighting. What Indians can do even if their demand is accepted is to give their moral weight to the struggle. This the rulers evidently do not care for. It cannot, in their opinion, turn the scales in their favour. Moral values do not count when each party swears by its material and physical resources.

IF BRITAIN LOSES

The Congress, with all the will in the world to defeat Nazism, cannot trust its help on Great Britain which evidently does not want it or about which it is at least indifferent. If, therefore, Great Britain suffers defeat, it will not be for want of Congress-co-operation but for causes over which the Congress can have no control.

"If the Nazis come to India, the Congress will give them the same fight that it has given Great Britain. I do not underrate the power of Satyagraha as the questioner does. But that is pure speculation. Imperialism has kept its grip on India for more than 150 years. If it is overthrown by a worse type of rule, the Congress can have the negative satisfaction of knowing that no other 'ism' can possibly last beyond a few years even if it establishes a foothold in India. That is as I read the Congress mind.

MAHABHARATA ANALOGY

Personally, I think the end of this giant war will be what happened in the fabled Mahabharata war. The Mahabharata has been aptly described by a Travancorean as the permanent history of man. What is described in that Great Epic is happening to-day before our very eyes. The warring nations are destroying themselves with such fury and ferocity that the end will be mutual exhaustion. The victor will share the fate that awaited the surviving Pandavas. The mighty warrior Arjuna was looted in broad daylight by a petty robber.

And out of this holocaust must arise a new order for which the exploited millions of toilers have so long thirsted. The prayers of peace-lovers cannot go in vain. Satyagraha is itself an unmistakable mute prayer of an agonised soul."—A. P.

"took shape long before the recent war situation developed. That was partly due to the foreign policy of the Congress, which applied to all countries like Ethiopia. Apart from that, India certainly felt peculiarly attracted towards China owing to past connections and contacts and, may be, a certain similarity of psychological outlook.

WAR CEMENTS FRIENDSHIP.

So far as China is concerned, a very big change took place owing to the Sino-Japanese war by the Japanese people being driven inwards into their hinterland, so that they ceased to think so much as before of their big ports through which they had had contact with the European and American world. They were forced to think more and more of their western doors and windows and of India. The Chinese people have been feeling more and more friendly towards collaboration with India not only for the immediate purposes of the war but for the future generally."

WILL CHIANG HELP END DEADLOCK?

The Congress point of view was:—"We will very gladly help you but our hands are tied".

Asked whether this view had been conveyed to the Marshal and whether the Marshal would do anything to "untie" the hands, the Pandit thought:—

"It is natural for him to hope that the deadlock would be removed. What he will convey to the British Government is more than I can say. He is the head of a State and it is difficult for him to interfere in another State."

PASSIVE DEFENCE.

Answering questions relating to defence, Pandit Nehru pointed out the distinction between the European conception of pacifism which was a "negative passing thing", and Mahatma Gandhi's conception which was "an active, dynamic thing," and said:—"Under no circumstances are we going to submit or surrender to any further foreign aggression, Japanese or German. Mahatma Gandhi would like to meet aggression in his own way, but he would meet it, not submit to it. That is the point.

Others would meet it in the more normal way, as at present people meet aggression. That is a question which, when it arises, the Congress will have to decide. How to meet aggression or help in the war involves many things.

INDIA WON'T ACCEPT FATE OF FRANCE

In so far actual military resistance is concerned Mahatma Gandhi prefers his own method. I cannot say what under particular circumstances he would advise. He is, in spite of his adherence to principles, adaptable: He allows others too to adapt themselves to circumstances.

For instance it is possible a position may arise in India when effective military resistance is not easy to envisage, when real military resistance, which presumably will take place beyond her frontiers, proving ineffective, the question would arise what should be done inside her frontiers.

In the military sense it is a difficult position, and it may be from a purely practical consideration, apart from pacifism that Mahatma Gandhi's method is the best alternative.

That is a possibility, because under no circumstances are we prepared to accept the fate of France."

Questions followed about how India's war effort would be greater under a National Government.

The Pandit said the present structure of Government was totally incapable of really conducting any big thing, especially war, effectively or suitably. It is quite impossible for the present Government to create the psychology, the morale, the mass enthusiasm necessary for total war, mass war effort, or industrial production. It is the reverse. It creates a kind of passive mass opposition.

The first essential factor to create mass enthusiasm is to get rid of that feeling of hostility, which is a legacy of generations, more especially of recent years."

Govt.'s Lack Of Competence

He commented on the Government's "quite extraordinary lack of competence" and referred to the attitude of non-co-operation adopted by them in the matter of development of such industries as automobile, aeroplane and ship building. "It is patent through out that even in this severe trial of war, they are thinking of not developing any industry which may conflict with British industry now or in the post-war period."

Pandit Nehru revealed that when he was in prison all papers relating to the National Planning Committee, of which he is President, were prevented from reaching him. He got all other papers, but not these. There were plenty of reports from different sub-committees of the National Planning Committee, which he could have dealt with in prison, but none was permitted to reach him. No wonder, he thought, not only Congressmen, but people who had nothing to do with the Congress and scientists, who were engaged in helping in research work essential for war purposes were fed up.

Further more, Government, he declared, were creating new vested interests, chiefly foreign. It was bad enough to have to deal with old vested interests. The least one could expect was that they would not create new ones.

He instanced the handing over to a big Calcutta firm of the sulphur deposits recently discovered in Baluchistan. Even if it was an Indian firm he would object, because it was for the State to control such national resources.

Won't Cripple China

The Pandit expressed the view that the closing of the Burma Road would not cripple Chinese resistance.

Even apart from the new road being made to link China with Assam, China had developed her own war production.

This development was a most fascinating thing, particularly the development of the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives. These co-operatives were not only organised for war purposes but were laying the foundation of a real people's democracy in China, which was in tune with the Chinese genius.

Giving an instance of how these co-operatives were working, he referred to the request made to him, when he was in Chungking, for old used motor tyres from India.

Further enquiries showed these were intended for hand-carts to be pushed with essential supplies over 700 miles of road. At first sight it would not strike the imagination as a quick or efficient method of transport, but the plan really was that people from each village on the road should push the carts ten miles each and come back to the village. With her enormous man-power, this immediately became an amazingly efficient, simple and independent device.

The development of co-operatives was analogous to the Khadi programme of Congress.

HOW TO BECOME SELF-SUFFICIENT

The Pandit revealed that one of the programmes of the Congress to meet war contingencies was to make groups of villages self-sufficient in regard to necessaries of life, by the encouragement of food as against commercial crops etc.

MAHATMA NEVER REFUSED TO MEET GENERALISSIMO

"But Matter Beyond Control Deprives Gandhiji Of Chance To Meet Chiang"

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

"It is entirely untrue that Mahatma Gandhi refused to see the Marshal," said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at a Press Conference this morning at which among other things he explained how a meeting between the Mahatma and the Marshal could not take place.

The Pandit explained that he had telephone conversations with Mahatma Gandhi following his talk with the Generalissimo, and thereafter the Mahatma sent the Generalissimo a telegram, which the Generalissimo should have received on his return from Peshawar.

WHAT DECIDED IT

In that telegram Mahatma Gandhi expressed the deepest regret at not being able to see the Marshal during his visit. The Mahatma said he and Mrs. Gandhi had hoped to welcome him and Madame in the little settlement in Sevagram, so that they might see the working of it and observe the real background of their work.

If that was not possible the Mahatma was prepared to go to any place on Indian soil to meet the Marshal and Madame but circumstances over which he had no control had come in the way and therefore he was very sorry that he would have to forego this opportunity.

He sent the visitors his very best wishes for China and the Chinese cause.

Mahatma Gandhi is also sending a letter to the Marshal.

Keen as the Marshal was on seeing Mahatma Gandhi, said Pandit Nehru, the Marshal also felt that he should not ask Mahatma Gandhi to come to see him at Delhi because this was opposed to Chinese usage. "In a sense the Marshal is a guest here, and Mahatma Gandhi is to that extent his host as all Indians are. According to Chinese usage, it is for the guest to go to the host and not for the host to go to the guest. The Mahatma is also the older of the two and it is not right for the younger man to ask the older to come to see him. Taking everything into consideration therefore, the Marshal decided it would not be proper for him to ask the Mahatma to go anywhere at all to meet him."

To the Pandit's knowledge no official invitation was extended to Mahatma Gandhi, no such invitation had in fact been given to the Pandit himself.

THAT WAS CHIANG'S WISH

It was pointed out to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru that invitation from the Viceroy to meet the Marshal had evidently gone to some, including Mr. Jinnah and the Princes, but not to others like the Pandit, Mahatma Gandhi or the Congress President.

The Pandit replied suggesting that the explanation probably was that as it was clear that the Marshal would see people from one camp, the official side felt that he should see people from other camps.

CONGRESS AND CHINA.

Replying to questions at a Press Conference about Congress policy with regard to China, the Pandit made it clear that it was one of complete sympathy and support." But as regards actual help, the Congress can only make gestures of aid, as when a medical unit was sent out some time ago. More, the Congress as it is constituted, cannot do."

"People in India", he went on, "can only function in any such cause through Indian agency and under Indian control. The present methods open to them are not for collaborating with the Chinese but collaborating with the British people in India thereby possibly indirectly and distantly collaborating with the Chinese. There can be no direct collaboration."

"Indian sympathy to China," he said in reply to further questions,

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

MADRID, Feb. 15.

Spanish volunteers would flock to the aid of Germany if the road to Berlin from the East were to become open, declared General Franco yesterday addressing army officers at the Alcazar palace in Seville.

—Reuter.

* * *

Thus Mr. M. A. Jinnah: "India from one end to the other now echoes and re-echoes the cry of Muslim Pakistan."

And what headachish nuisance!

* * *

Mr. Satyamurthi has made a "fervent plea" that the Congress and the Muslim League should present a united front.

Mr. Satyamurti ought to have sufficient sense to know that this is absolutely impossible.

How would Mr Jinnah then be able to use the first person singular? And a very singular singular.

* * *

A Chinese paper expresses the hope that the Generalissimo's visit "will also contribute towards improved co-operation between British and Indian leaders and understanding between the British and Indian peoples."

Evidently the Chinese journal has yet to understand the British leaders.

* * *

At a week-end meeting Mr. Amery promised that when the naval power of Britain and America got together the present sea supremacy of Japan would be reverse.

We are glad no one asked the important question: When? For, the Secretary of State for India might have absent-mindedly mumbled, "As soon as possible after the war."

* * *

Referring to China the "Economist" of London says, "the actual fact of her military record against Japan begins to look a great deal better than that of the A. B. D. A. powers."

This truth confessing is rather overwhelming.

* * *

Mayor La Guardia has uttered a warning that the escape of the German warships has brought war nearer to America.

Nothing of the kind: And any way if the situation which is so well in hand shows signs of giving trouble it will be immediately dealt with by Congress passing another colossal bill

* * *

A motorist was asked if he had tried a new atomizer which is said to halve petrol consumption.

'Rather," he replied. "It did all the makers claimed for it and saved fifty per cent of my petrol. I also bought a new carburettor which saved thirty per cent. and some special sparking plugs which saved another ten per cent.

"Then I took the car out for a test run and I'm dashed if the petrol tank didn't overflow before I'd gone five miles"

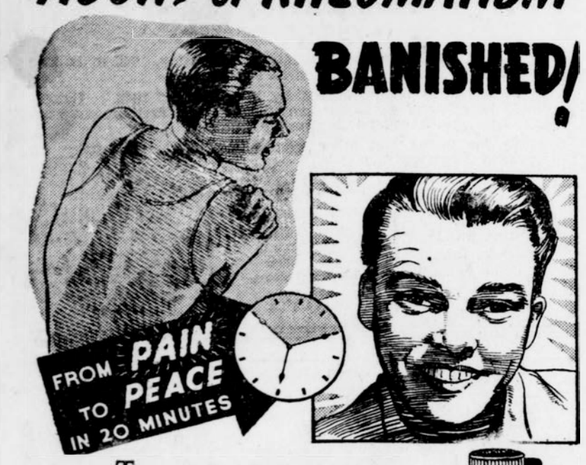
Quit Order On Cavisher

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

Sardar Sardul Singh Cavisher, President of the All-India Forward Bloc, who arrived here this morning, was served with an order under the Defence of India Rules, directing him to leave Bengal immediately.

Sardar Sardul Singh returned back to Lahore accordingly by the next available train.—A. P.

AGONY of RHEUMATISM BANISHED!



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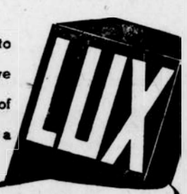

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MADAME CHIANG'S MESSAGE TO PRESS AND TRIBUTE TO INDIAN WOMEN

GENERALISSIMO MAY HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY WHEN HE RETURNS HOME

"After my return to China, I may have something to say to you, but I have nothing to say now except to give you greetings," said Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek at a Press Conference on Sunday.

Madame Chiang who answered questions paid a tribute to the Press and recognised its vital importance in fighting the war. She also paid a tribute to the women of India.

Answering a question she declared: "We have no clear-cut religious Sections as in India. Religion has become more or less part of life. Politics is not coloured by religion. We are all Chinese. We are all one."

THE MARSHAL ON INDIA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

Marshal and Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek received press representatives this evening in the garden of their residence in the Viceregal Estates and spoke to them for a few minutes. Madame Chiang went round with her husband greeting them with a warm and cordial handshake.

"Madame Chiang and myself are very happy to meet you to-day", said the Marshal in Chinese, which was translated by Dr. Hollington Tong". I have been in India nearly a week, but what I have seen has tremendously impressed me. After my return to China, I may have something to say to you, but I have nothing to say now except to give you greetings. It gives me great pleasure to meet you to-day". "You may ask a few questions to Madame Chiang," he added. "With your permission I will now retire. Good-bye."

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN WOMEN.

Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek cheerfully submitted to questions and asked to sum up her impressions said in English:—

"I have been so short a time here, and India is such a huge country that it is going to take me some time to really digest what I have seen. But one thing which has impressed me, one of the many things which has impressed me, is the fact that the women of India, like the women of China, will have to take a tremendous part in the reconstruction of the country. I have met quite a number of leaders among Indian women and I am full of hope that the women of India will be able to fulll that destiny and I am greatly impressed by the selfless quality of the women whom I have met. And, if they are the representatives of Indian women, I assure you India has an even more glorious future than her past has been.

MESSAGE TO THE PRESS.

Giving her message to the Indian press she observed:

"War has to be fought not only with bullets and with artillery and aeroplanes: it has to be fought by the press. You have tremendous influence over the people. The press in China to-day reflects the will of the people, the heart of the people. Not only does it reflect that, the press is also the moulder of opinion. And, you have, therefore, a tremendous responsibility. Voices die out, but the printed word seems to live on in the mind of the reader. I hope you will not take the easy way of writing the sensational, but the more fundamental and honest way of writing what you think the people should know in order to educate mass opinion. That is my message to you."

WE ARE ALL CHINESE

"Speaking for my husband and myself, we would have regretted it if we had not been able to see you, because we feel that you are a very vital part, a very essential part, in the India of to-day and in the India of to-morrow."

Answering questions whether there were religious differences in China, Madame Chiang said: "We have no clear-cut religious sections as in India. Religion has more or less become part of life. Politics is not coloured by religion. We are all Chinese. We are all one."

DEATH BETTER THAN SLAVERY

"It has been possible to put up this gigantic struggle", she said in reply to other questions, "because we feel it is better to die than to become slaves and to have our children and children's children become slaves, because we are determined to see that China is once for all freed from Japanese aggression."

"I am not paying you a compliment", she added, "but I feel a bond of sympathy and spiritual unity between your people and mine, which my stay here has intensified."

Asked about the Taj she said: "I think it is a beautiful building. I think it is the symbol of a spirit even more beautiful than the building itself, because it shows that none of us really die, even if our bodies die. I think the spirit lives on and when we think of the fact that so many centuries ago there was this devotion of an Emperor to his Empress, it only proves what the human heart and the human mind is capable of."

The proceedings were filmed by Mr. K. S. Hirlekar, producer of the film "Bardoli."—A. P.

MME. CHIANG LAYS BARE JAP ATROCITIES

Said: Spirit Of New China Is One For All, And All For One

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

"War is at your very doors. As I came up from Calcutta to Delhi and saw your beautiful country and fertile lands, I prayed that you should never have tosuffer what we have suffered in China," said Madame Chiang Kai-Shek in a stirring address delivered extempore to the meeting of women held on Thursday to give her a public reception.

She made the speech after her formal reply, already reported, to Mrs. Pandit's address of welcome.

Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek said: First of all, I want to tell you what you are up against, and I think you would want to know. I believe you are realists, for, inspite of thousands of years of our heritage enriched by the development of the most profound systems of philosophy yet evolved by any people in the world, the people of China and India are realists. You may have to fight against a foe full of treachery. During the last five years, I have repeatedly pointed out what sort of people the Japanese are and what they have been doing in China, but because the Western world was too engrossed in other affairs, they branded my admonitions as propaganda. Now that the world has had a taste of Japanese methods at Singapore and Manila, they are realising that what I said was not a figment of wartorn imagination but bare facts.

CALL TO INDIAN WOMEN.

Calling upon Indian women to prepare themselves she said; "We did everything we could at first to appease the Japs, because we needed time in which to prepare ourselves. But when at last we knew the ruthlessness of the enemy, we had to take up arms, ill prepared as we were, for we realised that however terrible suffering and death may be, there was a worse thing—slavery of body and slavery of soul. China to-day is an acknowledged Ally of the Democracies, but we have earned this name by fighting mostly with bare flesh and inferior arms and by destroying everything of value which might fall into the hands of the enemy as we withdrew into the interior. We have burnt our fields: we have destroyed our houses and property in order to prevent the enemy from gaining them. We have this courage, because we know that in order to save our national life, we must have the fortitude to sacrifice our individual life. As soon as the war started, we women of Zuauca formed ourselves into a Women's Advisory Council, a national body. In each province, we formed a provincial committee, and in each district a smaller branch. We followed a definite programme to help win the war.

We trained and are continuing to train thousands of young women to go to every part of the country to tell the people what the war is about. In India to-day, there must be many people who still do not understand what the war is about, and who must be told. Many women from schools and colleges ran away to join our war effort, because they said they could not study, while their nation was in jeopardy. I have trained such women personally. Among other lines of work after their training, they go behind the army and do liaison work between the army and the people.

Many of our factories and industries have been destroyed. So we have had to return to hand industries. These are organised in production centres and we can show you the success of these by saying that not only has the standard of the people's livelihood gone up in districts where these centres exist, but also by the fact that by the employment of women in the centre, their men have been able to join the army. You cannot expect a man fight in the trenches, and leave his family, unless he knows that his women are self-supporting and can look after their children.

The spirit of the New China is one for all and all for one.

Communal Peace Talks

(From Our Crroespondent).

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Feb. 14.

Hindu and Muslim leaders including Bahadur Yar Jung held important consultations for communal harmony in Hyderabad State in view of the international situation.

I understand these leaders are expected to come to a working settlement provisionally, and if these talks fructify there is a possibility of constitutional reforms ushered immediately.

ADMIRAL ESTEVA AT VICHY

VICHY, Feb. 14.

Admiral Esteva, Resident General in Tunisia, arrived at Vichy today. He was received by Admiral Darlan, who later also saw General Nogues, Resident-General of French Morocco.—Reuter.

'SALUTE TO CHINA'

LONDON, Feb. 14.

In a message sent to the "Salute to China" meeting held in London to-day the Foreign Secretary Mr. Eden said, "we have had much grave news from the Far East recently but China and ourselves both have been hardened in the fire of adversity. We are capable of withstanding the shocks of war. Let us be united and redouble our efforts. Then our confidence in the future will be justified. We share with our Allies the firm belief that a free and independent China will be an essential element in the great peace settlement to come."

Among other messages were those from Mr. Attlee saying, "the future may bring hard blows but the final victory is inevitable if we mobilise all our great resources and strike together. We pledge ourselves to full co-operation."

The meeting was arranged by the China Campaign Committee, the Universities China Committee and the British Fund for Relief in China.—Reuter.

Former Secretary Of State For India Dead

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The Earl of Middleton, a former War Minister and a former Secretary of State for India, died at his home in Surrey aged 88.—Reuter.

URGENT NEED FOR CONGRESS-LEAGUE UNDERSTANDING

No Time For Controversies: Satyamurti's Plea At Madras Conference

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

A fervent plea that the Congress and the Muslim League should present a united front, putting off controversial issues to a later date, and press upon the British Government to instal a popular National Government at the Centre was made by Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A. (Central), opening the Madras District Second Circle Political Conference this afternoon.

ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE

In order to persuade the Congress and the Muslim League to present a united demand, Mr. Satyamurthi appealed for the support of the common people of the country and of all leading men and women not belonging to these two organisations. It was upto the All-Parties Conference under the leadership of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the liberals, the premiers of the provinces now in office and especially upto Sir Sikander Hyat Khan and the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq to concentrate their attention on the leaders of the Congress and of the Muslim League and to persuade them to come to a settlement.

Concluding, the speaker expressed his confidence that if public opinion in the country asserted itself, the leaders of the Congress and of the Muslim League would come to an agreed settlement at least for the present and save the country from a critical situation.—A. P.

STIFF MUSCLES FOR QUICK RELIEF USE SLOAN'S LINIMENT.

Just pat it on and Sloan's Liniment will give quick relief to the aches and pains of your sore, tired muscles resulting from marching, drills and other vigorous exercises. The soothing warmth of Sloan's Liniment draws healing blood to the aching part. For quickly easing pain, use Sloan's, the world's most popular Liniment — used day and night in 133 different countries.

Be prepared — keep a bottle handy.

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Bombay In Winning Position

Have To Make Only 44 To Beat N. I. C. A. In Second Semi-final Of Ranji

LAHORE, February 15.

In the second semi-final of the Ranji Trophy Match between Bombay and Northern India Cricket Association on Sunday N.I.C.A. were all out for 225 in their second innings at 2-10 p.m.

At the close of the play Bombay had made 136 runs for three wickets, V. M. Merchant batting 23 and Ibrahim batting 48.

Bombay now require 44 runs to win, with seven wickets in hand.

SCORES:

N. I C.A. 1st Innings	211
Bombay 1st Innings	257
N. I. C. A. 2nd Innings	225
Bombay 2nd Innings for 3 wkts.	136

BOMBAY SECOND INNINGS

Requiring 180 runs to win, Bombay opened their second innings through Mistri and Kadri to the bowling of Jehangirkhan and Chunilal. Mistri who hit the first ball off Jehangirkhan to the boundary virtually threw away his wicket when the total was twelve. He leg-glided Jehangirkhan and attempted a hasty run but Habibullah at shortleg brought off a lightning return leaving Nation to do the rest (12—1—9).

Mantri joined Kadri and got a life, Chunilal dropping him at first slip.

At 35 Jehangirkhan made a double bowling change himself retiring in favour of Sarfaraz and Habibullah taking over from Chunilal. The partnership was broken at 44 when Mantri, while trying to play back Sarfaraz, was clean bowled (44—2—13).

This brought together Kadri and Ibrahim and the first fifty of the innings was telegraphed after 60 minutes' play. Mohd. Nazar came on in place of Habibullah at 57. When tea was taken the total was 66. Kadri batting 26 Ibrahim batting 13.

The third wicket fell immediately after the tea interval, when Kadri was held in the slips by Mohd. Nazar off Jehangirkhan for 28 (70—3—28).

V. M. Merchant then joined Ibrahim. Merchant leg-glided Chunilal fourt WMsnU) to the boundary and ondrove the same bowler for another four. When Ibrahim was 22 and the total 93, he was dropped by Chunilal at first slip off Jehangirkhan. Ibrahim surviving that chance twice sent Chunilal to the ropes, signalling the first hundred of the innings on 125 minutes. At this stage Ibrahim was 27 and Merchant 16. Sharif replaced Chunilal at 104 but failed to make any impression on the batsmen, who continued to collect runs.

When stumps were drawn for the day Bombay had made 136 for three, V. M Merchant batting 23 Ibrahim Visitors now require 44 runs to win with seven wickets in hand.

Score:—

N. I. C. A. (SECOND INNINGS)

Nazar Mohd., st. Mantri, b Bhalerao	38
Jagdishlal c Raiji b Tarapore	36
Gulzar Mohd., st. Mantri, b Bhalerao	0
Mohd Sharif c Khot, b Tarapore	0
Anwar Hussain, c and b Tarapore	4
Jehangirkhan l b w b Tarapore	29
Ramparkash c Mantri b Bhalrao	28
Agha Sarfraz c Mantri b Tarapore	2
Nation l b w b Bhalerao	26
Habibullah c Mantri b Khot	44
Chunilal not out	10
Extras	8
Total	225

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Khot	14.2	4	31	1
Rangnekar	3	0	5	0
Merchant	7	0	28	0
Tarapore	34	7	85	5
Raiji	3	0	15	0
Bhalerao	27	9	53	4

FALL OF WICKETS: 75/1, 75/2, 75/3, 75/4, 90/5, 140/6, 140/7, 144/8, 194/9, 225/10.

Scores:—

BOMBAY (SECOND INNINGS)

Mistri run out	9
Kadri c Mohd Nazar b Jehangir Khan	28
Mantri b Agha Sarfaraz	13
Ibrahim batting	48
V. M. Merchant batting	23
Extras	15
Total (for 3 wickets)	136

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jehangirkhan	19	10	19	1
Chunilal	11	0	34	0
Mohd. Sharif	3	1	7	0
Mohd Nazar	1	0	4	0
Habibullah	8	3	15	0
Anwarhussain	1	1	0	0

BHRUGU-SAMHITA

SOME ASTROLOGERS in Bombay and elsewhere in India claim to give readings from Bhrugu Samhita and they have had many patrons too. My grand-father Pandit Chhajuram of Miranpur District Muzaffarnagar, U. P., possessed the only genuine "BHRUGU SAMHITA" and he came to Bombay in 1929|30, 1933, 1934|35 and 1936|37 and during his visits gentlemen of different communities took their horoscope readings from Bhrugu Samhita. After his death the said work has come into my possession as his successor but at present no readings can be had. Those gentlemen who got their readings from Bhrugu Samhita from the late Pandit Chhajuram may consult the undersigned FREE OF CHARGE either personally or by letter—in respect of any desired solution respecting their readings.

PANDIT O. SHARMA.

Address:—
BHRUGU-KUTI,
8 A, Babulnath Road, Bombay, 7.

Rs. 34,073 For Rs. 5 In Treble Event

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Another attractive card of eight events was provided this afternoon for the fifth day of the Spring meeting, but, as not a single first favourite materialised and there were a number of rank outsiders. The public had a losing day. This was reflected in the treble event, only one ticket being punched on the correct horses and the lucky winner scooping Rs. 34,073 for the modest investment of Rs. 5.

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BISCUITS MILK, BUTTER, WHEAT & GLUCOSE

CONGRESS HELP TO EVACUEES

Bengal P. C. C. Sub-Committees Set To Work

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

In order to instruct its volunteers in rendering help to the injured in case of enemy air raids on the City, The Women's Sub-Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee will shortly open a number of training centres in different localities in Calcutta.

Centres for rendering assistance to evacuees from Burma in every possible way, with food, passage and temporary shelters, have been opened by the Evacuation relief Sub-committee of the B. P. C. C. at Chandpur, Goalundo and Calcutta.

The B. P. C. C. has requested the Utakal, Andhra and Tamilnad Congress Committees to organise relief for those evacuees who are being sent from Calcutta to their homes in those places.—A. P.

FIVE MURDERED IN MOSQUE & TWO OUTSIDE

KARACHI, Feb. 15.

It is reported that a gang of forty Hurs entered a Mosque in village Sadiq Kahar, near Pir Jogoth, in Sukkur district, and committed five murders. Two more persons are stated to have been murdered outside.

With a view to curbing the lawless activities of the Hurs a conference of high officials was held here when, it is learnt, it was decided to send mechanised units (Artillery Divisions) to the affected areas.—United Press

Pilgrim Ship Arrives In Karachi

KARACHI, Feb. 14.

The pilgrim ship "Alavi" carrying 1,184 pilgrims has arrived in Karachi. The "Alavi" is the fourth in number which sailed from Jeddah with 1,031 pilgrims. The third pilgrim ship "Khusro" which sailed from Jeddah with 1,695 pilgrims, developed engine trouble after 26 hours run and safely touched Sudan after two days and two nights.

About 153 pilgrims were transshipped to the deck of the "Alavi" which arrived in Sudan 40 hours later, while the rest had been transhippped to the "Jehangir"—A. P.

TENNIS AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 15.

Barker and Dilip Bose have qualified for the singles final of the Central India Lawn Tennis Tournament. Dilip Bose in the semi-finals last evening had an easy victory over Lama.

In the semi-finals, B. K. Tandon put up a great fight against Barker, and extended him, but Barker was superior in court-craft and played well at the net which decided the issue.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

In the Central India Tennis Tournament which concluded to-day, Barker won the mens singles final, beating Dilip Bose after an exciting match of four sets.

Dilip Bose met an equally bad luck when partnering Nasu Sen. He was defeated in the doubles final by G. V. Deo and B. V. Reddy.

In the mixed double's finals, Mrs. Lockner and R. Bannerji beat Miss Bruce Hay and D. N. Capoor.

GHOUS BEATS PREM PANDHI.

POONA, Feb. 15.

Tennis lovers of Poona saw on Saturday afternoon Ghous Mohamed, India's No. 1 in action in the exhibition tennis matches arranged by the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana for the week-end. Prem Pandhi, who earlier in his singles encounter with Ghous Mohamed seemed to be off, colour later found his form in the mixed doubles and brilliantly supported by Miss K. Haji put up a great display against Ghous Mohamed and Miss Woodbridge. The match ended at one set all owing to failing of light.

Following were the results:—

MENS SINGLES:—Ghous Mohamed beat Prem Pandhi 6/0, 6/2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES:—Miss K. Haji beat Miss Woodbridge 6/1, 8/6.

MIXED DOUBLES: Ghous Mohamed and Miss Woodbridge drew with Prem Pandhi and Miss K. Haji.

HOCKEY AT POONA.

POONA, Feb. 15.

In the trial hockey match between Bombay and Poona held this evening, on the Indian troops sports grounds, to select the Bombay Provincial side to participate in the Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament, to be held at Lahore from February 21 to March 3, Bombay beat Poona by six goals to one.

BHAGINI SAMAJ CLUB SPORTS

In celebration of the "Club Day" of the Bhagini Samaj Silver Jubilee, the Sports Tournament will be held today (Monday) from 2 to 6-30 p.m. at Vanita Vishram Garden. Lady Tarabai Chunilal Mehta has kindly consented to preside over the function.

PLACE INDIA IN DOMINION POSITION

Calcutta Conference Urges Viceroy To Call All Parties' Conference

CALCUTTA, February 15.

Demands for an early declaration by the British Government about India being placed in the position of a Dominion immediately after the war and for complete Indianisation of the Viceroy's Executive Council were made today at the resumed sitting of the Conference, held at the Indian Association Hall to consider what are known as the Sapru proposals, Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, presided over the deliberations.

The Conference by a resolution, asked the Indian people to join the colours in the largest possible numbers in the defence of their motherland. It emphasised the necessity, on the part of the Government, for accelerating the recruitment of Indians to all ranks of the defence forces—the army, the navy and the air force,—as also for making India rapidly self-supporting as regards war supplies by the establishment of heavy industries.

The Conference was of the opinion that in view of the Far Eastern war situation, the people of India and the Government of the country should act in close co operation in mobilising the country's entire resources in men and material in the defence of India. This unity would not be forthcoming unless a psychological atmosphere, essential for such unity in support of the defence of the country, was created by an unequivocal declaration by His Majesty's Government about India being placed in the position of a Dominion immediately after the war and that such declaration should, therefore, be made without delay.

In order to secure support and co-operation of all sections of the people in the defence measures and for putting an end to the present deadlock in the country, the Conference suggested that the Executive Council of the Governor-General should consist entirely of non-official Indians representing recognised parties and communities and should function on the basis of joint responsibility over the whole field of administration.

PLEA FOR EQUALITY

The Conference emphasised that in regard to Interimperial and International matters, the reconstructed Government should be treated on the same footing as the Dominion Governments. It made clear that this arrangement should be introduced as a temporary measure to meet the emergency created by the war and should not be relied upon as a basis for the claims of any community or interest in setting the new constitution of India after the war. The desirability of putting an end to the political deadlock in the Provinces, now administered under Section 93 of the Government of India Act, for creating proper enthusiasm in support of war efforts appeal both to the Government and to the people, to take a helpful attitude in the matter, were made.

Sir Bijay Prosad Singh Roy, President of the National Liberal Federation moving the resolution on the ending of the political deadlock said that it was the duty of every Indian to help and organise the defence of the country. But the enthusiasm essential for the purpose could not be created unless there was an immediate declaration by the British Government regarding the future political status of India.

HE SUGGESTED THAT THE VICEROY SHOULD CALL A CONFERENCE, AT ONCE AT DELHI, OF IMPORTANT POLITICAL PARTIES AND MAKE AN OFFER FOR A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. —A. P.

Chhoi Silk Mill Co., Ld.

The following are extracts from the Directors' report, submitted to the shareholders of the Chhoi Silk Mill Co. Ltd., at its 46th annual ordinary general meeting held lately:—

Your Directors beg to submit their annual report together with the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1941 showing a loss of Rs. 38,991-12-11. Adding the debit balance of Rs. 46,132-6-0 brought over from last year's account, there remains a total loss of Rs. 85,124-2-11 which your Directors propose to carry forward to next year's account. The mill resumed part working in November. It was not put to full working capacity owing to the comparatively low prices of cloth obtaining against the high cost of raw materials. Recently, however, the cloth market has improved and the stocks are cleared at favourable rates.

In the meantime your Agents with a view to meeting Government requirements experimented in the production of Fabrics which are largely in demand now. Samples were prepared according to Government Specifications and submitted for various tests to the authorities. All this cost us an initial expanse but your Directors are glad to report that eventually the fabrics prepared by your mill have been approved and orders have recently arrived from the Government for manufacturing the same.

Owing to the loss your Agents have foregone their commission and allowance due to them for the year. A suit has been filed against your Company, the Agents and Mr. M. C. Chhoi by Messsrs. Gulamali Samsuddin Tambavala and another as plaintiffs for damages for breach of an alleged agreement for purchase by them of your mills. Your Directors are resisting the same as advised.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

I have only just seen a crude poster of a crude appeal made in this country. It is on behalf of the "Bombs for Berlin and Tokyo Fund." Here is what an explanatory para in the "Illustrated Weekly" of yesterday says (page 55): "The new All-India fund has recently been opened to afford the public an opportunity of subscribing for the bombing of Berlin and Tokio. THOSE WHO WOULD LIKE TO-KIO TO BE BOMBED FIRST MAY EARMARK THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS ACCORDINGLY. (The caps are mine). . . ."

* * *

Not only is this at any time a somewhat crude appeal, but it is appalling that those who are making the appeal in India should not realise that in a country so pacifist-minded as India, where non-violence is to many almost a religion, this sort of appeal can only turn away even those who would willingly give their money for DEFENCE or for a humanitarian cause. It only proves to me again and again that those handling propaganda and publicity in India have little conception of how to handle things. They undo the work of others by making appeals like this in this country. The thing that has horrified India is the inhumanity of the Nazi nightly bombings over London. And now you say that money can be earmarked for the bombing of Tokio, as if that would give us an added pleasure. If Berlin and Tokio have to be bombed as part of military strategy, they have to be bombed. But at least let us not rejoice over the suffering that has to be caused by announcing in the press how much we have contributed to that suffering.

* * *

Likewise I'm getting a little sick of seeing these advertisements for Defence Loans certificates, which for a long time I mistook for a Glaxo or Mellin's Food advertisement. Moreover, a kid such as is portrayed in these advertisements does not say: "Don't you think I'm 'worth' protecting, daddy?"

MOVE TO CHECK RISING RENTS IN CITY? Drastic Action To Follow Result Of Inquiries?

(From Our Correspondent.)

I learn from reliable sources, that some official, has been consulting, on behalf of the Government of Bombay, representative institutions in the city, in order to enable the Government to check the rising rents.

It appears that rents of commercial and residential houses, as well as godowns are being investigated. Although the rents in the former two cases have not registered any phenomenal rise, in the case of godowns some instances show a rise upto 400 per cent.

Some drastic action is expected as a result of these inquiries, in the near future. In the case of rents for residential places, it is understood action may, however, be delayed. It is expected that with the voluntary evacuation of Bombay, which has already begun, these rents may soon revert to normal.

But in the case of commercial places, and especially of godowns, action can be safely expected in the very near future. Probably the rents will be fixed in the neighbourhood of the figure which prevailed before this phenomenal rise.

Most of the institutions consulted seem to have been in favour of some sort of rent restriction. But curiously enough some big Indian institution, I believe, sees no point in it!

NON-OFFICIAL INDIAN ADVISERS

New Move By Bombay Government

(From Our Correspondent.)

It is understood that His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay is either making, or is shortly going to make, a move to appoint three, or more, non-official Indians as Advisers, in place of the official Advisers.

These advisers will naturally, not belong to any of the major political parties. They may either work as Advisers individually, or be formed into a heterogenous councils, more or less, like the Viceroy's Council.

In this connection, Mr. K. M. Munshi's name is being freely mentioned, although it is not known whether he has been asked, or if so whether he has accepted the offer.

JUTE MILLS STRIKE ENDS.

CALCUTTA:—The month old strike of the workers of the Jute Mills in Budge Budge area has come to an end at the intervention of the Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq and the Hon. Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Minister for communications and works.—A. P.

THE INCORPORATED SECRETARIES ASSOCIATION (India)
(10, NISBET ROAD, LAHORE).

is holding examinations from 18th to 20th May, 1942 in Lahore Bombay, Calcutta and Madras centres.

Applications to be submitted by 15th March, 1942. Candidates must have obtained exemption from Preliminary Examination and must be Registered Students.

Apply for forms and other particulars to the Secretary or its local Representatives:—

HONORARY REPRESENTATIVES

FOR BOMBAY: Mr. R. P. DALAL, F.S.A.A., R.A., Trafford House, Prescott Road, BOMBAY, 1.

FOR BENGAL: Mr. S. N. MUKERJI, M.A. (Com.), 142 Rash Behari Avenue, Kalighat, CALCUTTA.

FOR MADRAS: Mr. T. S. KUNJITHA PATHAM, B.A., G.D.A., R.A., 25-A, Thambu Chetty St., MADRAS.

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Obtainable plain and cork tipped.

2½ annas for 10 Cigarettes
12 annas for 50 Cigarettes
CARAVAN
the AIR CONDITIONED Cigarette
NATIONAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED

MUTT AND JEFF—All Jeff Needs Before the Whistle Is a Railroad Ticket — By BUD FISHER

SAY, DO YOU KNOW ENOUGH ABOUT FOOTBALL TO REFEREE?
I KNOW ENOUGH ABOUT FOOTBALL NOT TO REFEREE!
I'LL REFEREE!
HEY, JOE! I GOT A REFEREE! SHOW HIM AROUND BEFORE THE GAME STARTS!
NOW, THAT'S MURPHY'S BRICKYARD, AND OVER THERE IS THE LAKE -- IT'S DEEP, TOO!
THAT'S OLD DOC SAWBONES' PLACE, THE HOSPITAL IS RIGHT ACROSS THE WAY AND THERE'S THE CEMETERY!
WHERE'S THE RAILROAD STATION AND WHEN DOES THE NEXT TRAIN LEAVE?
?
Fisher

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MUNITIONS PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY, CALCUTTA.

Import Recommendations Necessary For Import Of Stockholders' Engineering Goods From The United Kingdom.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have informed the Government of India that the manufacture of articles requiring steel cannot now be undertaken in the United Kingdom unless essentiality certificates have been granted by the appropriate department of His Majesty's Government. In the case of plant and machinery of a capital nature required for import into India from the United Kingdom essentiality certificates are only granted by His Majesty's Government after receipt of import assistance recommendations to cover each individual order issued by the Director-General, Munitions Production, Calcutta or for textile plant and machinery only, by the Director-General Supply, New Delhi. In the case of smaller articles which are manufactured in quantities, and which comprise "consumers' goods" and other goods of a non-capital nature, it is not possible to issue import assistance recommendations covering the orders for each individual unit, and His Majesty's Government have intimated that they are allotting quotas for the quantities of the various classes which they are prepared to allow to be exported to India. They have also indicated that drastic reductions are to be expected in the quantities which India will be able to obtain from the United Kingdom. This has created a difficult problem with respect to those classes of non-capital goods which are essential for the maintenance of industry and essential services, and the Government of India have, in consultation with His Majesty's Government arranged a scheme under which it is hoped that the restricted supplies of essential items which will in future be available from the United Kingdom will be distributed to the best advantage for the maintenance of industry and services essential to the war effort, on their arrival in India.

Under the scheme which has now been approved, no exports from the United Kingdom to importing firms in India will be permitted unless the imports are recommended by the Directorate-General, Munitions Production. His Majesty's Government will indicate the quotas of the goods to which the scheme applies, which they are prepared to reserve for export to India, and will permit exports up to these quotas as far as supply exigencies arising in the United Kingdom from time to time permit. The Government of India, on their side, are setting up an Advisory Panel of Importers from the United Kingdom, together with working Panels for each of the main classes of articles to which the Scheme applies, and will refer applications for recommendations to import these articles from the United Kingdom to these Panels for advice. In tendering their advice as to the quantity which should be allowed to be imported, the Panels will take into account the essential needs of Government Departments, public utility services, war industries and civil requirements essential to the war effort. The Panels will also advise on the allocation of these quantities between the various importing houses. The Directorate-General, Munitions Production, after considering the advice of the Panels, will issue appropriate recommendations to His Majesty's Government covering the import of specified quantities by the various importing houses.

In the case of certain items which may be specially intimated by His Majesty's Government, it will still be necessary to state in the recommendation the specific purposes for which they will be used on arrival in India.

The Advisory Panel will consist of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. J. Leisk,
" F. G. Watson,
" B. C. Mookerjee,
" A. Booker,
" N. W. Keyworth,
" H. G. Sale,

and a representative from Bombay, still to be appointed. Working Panels, fully representative of importers of the various classes of goods covered by the scheme will be set up. All correspondence should be addressed to the Director-General, Munitions Production, Licensing Section, 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta, and not to the Advisory or Working Panels.

The main classes of stockholders engineering goods covered by the scheme are given in this list below:—

This list may be added to from time to time. It should be noted that His Majesty's Government have intimated that they hope to meet requirements for spare parts for existing machinery in full, and that import recommendations are not required for such spare parts.

The Director-General, Munitions Production, is issuing to all importers for stock of these classes of goods a questionnaire to ascertain the quantities of the goods mentioned above imported over the last three years. This questionnaire must be completed and returned by the 18th February, 1942.

The Director-General, Munitions Production, has fixed the dates by which applications for import recommendations for stock from importers must be returned and these dates are shown against the respective classes in the schedule below. Applications should cover requirements for the number of months stated against each class of goods. The periods vary because it is necessary for the first recommendations to be issued as soon as possible owing to the low level of stocks in India. An exact schedule of dates by which later applications must be made will be published shortly.

Class 1—Electric	
(a) Motors and Generators of any type or design up to 100 H.P. or 100 K.W. rating, together with their associated Starter and Control Gear.	20th February 1942—3 months.
(b) Distribution and Power Transformers up to 250 KVA of any voltage ratio and Static Condensers up to 100 KVA	20th February 1942—3 months.
(c) Standard Switchgear and standard power fuse gear	20th February 1942—3 months.
(d) Insulators and Insulations	20th February 1942—3 months.
(e) Electrical Instruments	20th February 1942—4 months.
(f) Electrical Accessories	20th February 1942—4 months.
(g) Cables, wires and flexibles (other than winding wires) cable accessories and winding wires.	20th February 1942—4 months.
Class 2—Internal Combustion Engines.	
(a) Diesel Engines of all types up to and including 100 H.P.	20th February 1942—4 months.
(b) Petrol Kerosene Engines up to 30 H.P. (excluding all automobile units)	20th February 1942—5 months.
Class 3—Pumping Machinery.	
(a) Power driven pumps	20th February 1942—5 months.
(b) Manual operated pumps	20th February 1942—5 months.
Class 4—Ball and Roller Bearings	20th February 1942—5 months.
Class 5—Small Tools.	
(a) Metal Working tools	2nd March 1942—6 months.
(b) Woodworking tools— (i) Saws (ii) Cutters	2nd March 1942—6 months.
Class 6—Electrodes.	
(a) Coated	20th February 1942—6 months.
(b) Uncoated	
(c) Bar and rod	
Class 7—Pneumatic Plant.	
Pneumatic plant consisting of prime Movers and auxiliary equipment	20th February 1942—6 months.

All applications must be made on form WSB 5. C. supplies of which are available from—

(i) Assistant Deputy Director-General (Commercial) Directorate General, Munitions Production, 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.
(ii) Controller of Supplies, Shahibag House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
(iii) Controller of Supplies, United India Life Building, Esplanade, Madras.
(iv) Controller of Supplies, Sunlight Building, G.P.O., The Mall, Lahore.
(v) Controller of Supplies, 15/159 Civil Lines, Cawnpore.
(vi) Controller of Supplies, Karachi, Sind.

Separate application must be submitted in duplicate for each sub-class of the classes mentioned in the schedule above.

Articles imported with the aid of import assistance recommendations issued under this scheme will be held under lien to Government for one month after their arrival in India to enable essential Government orders to be met from them. On the expiry of the lien, importers will have to dispose of the articles only to meet the essential needs for which the issue of the import assistance recommendation was held to be justified.

AGGRESSIVE SPOT HOUSE BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON

FARM BLOC MOVE TO CURB SALE OF COTTON BELOW PARITY

Heavy Mill Offerings

Bombay, February 14

On Friday, the New York cotton market was quiet during the early part of the session and prices declined on accumulation of selling orders and then rallied briskly with heavy Mill offerings absorbed by aggressive Spot House demand, New Orleans buying and short covering stimulated by reports that the Farm Bloc is persistently endeavouring to Government's selling of commodities below parity.

At the opening March was quoted 8 points down which was the lowest level for the day and under steady buying prices improved to 18.43 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 19 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 18 points at 20.04c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 16 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 18 points at 19.12c. per lb.

MANCHESTER TRADE

The Cotton Controller has written a letter to spinners stressing the need for economy in using American cotton in order to safeguard supplies and maintain stocks. Unless spinners voluntarily replace American in their mixings by including a bigger proportion of outside growths, particularly Indian, Brazilian and West African, the Controller warns that restrictive regulations are unavoidable. The trade does not believe that indicates any actual or impending shortage of American cotton. On the contrary recent arrivals have evidently been heavy and widely dispersed over textile districts. The maintenance of ample stocks against all contingencies is considered the dominant motive especially as enhanced war time consumption in American countries particularly United States is making increasing demands on domestic crops some of which are smaller than usual with inadequate proportions of some requisite qualities which may leave smaller exportable surpluses of qualities which Lancashire normally used. Moreover there are both political and economic reasons for trying to stimulate Lancashire's consumption of cotton from India, West Africa, Brazil and other countries which lost many of their usual markets. Lancashire has shown much adaptability in adjusting to the changes in raw cotton supplies. The Controller's later request may occasionally necessitate the regarding of yarns.

LOCAL SITUATION

Local market remained entirely closed on Thursday and Friday. On Thursday, it closed as a mark of deep respect to the memory of late Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. Around glowing tributes were paid to his unflinching loyalty, undaunted faith in national service and above all, immutable deeds of simple living and high thinking. Friday was "Maha Shivratri", states Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co.

Apart from Singapore news, the local market sentiment seems somewhat reassuring since last two days, mainly based on the forthcoming meeting between the Government and the trade representatives on Monday in Delhi. That has been responsible for the quick recovery in prices, consequent upon liberal professional short covering but outside public are too sceptical to follow up advances in view of the obscure Singapore and Rangoon situation. Nevertheless, from the trade point of view, prices around Rs. 175 are thought to discount most of the known worst features in the current situation, on the belief that trade representatives may impress on the Government the immediate need to relieve the cultivators distress by announcing their intention to buy at particular prices a certain quantity.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (3 p.m.) ..... 18.43+18
New York March lowest (10 a.m.) ..... 18.17—08

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Trade and local buying. Small offerings. Market steady.

CASTORSEED CROP

Forecast report on the Castor Seed Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the season 1941-42:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1939-40 the area under castor in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 6.7 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures for 1941-42 shown in this forecast relate to the castor seed crop sown between May and July 1941 in the case of the Kharif crop and between September and November 1941 in the case of the Rabi crop. (Estimates up to 1st February 1942)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of castor as under:—

	Bombay Province. Acres.
British Districts	36,000
Indian States	45,000
Total	81,000

So far as the British districts are concerned the area shows a decrease of 12.4 and 32.4 per cent respectively below the final revised area of the last year and the decennial average at the same date. In the case of the Indian States, however, it shows an increase of 33.0 per cent over the of 13.4 per cent below the decennial average last year's corresponding area but a decrease at the same date. The total figures for the British destrict and the Indian States taken together are 8.1 per cent over the final revised area of the last year but 23.1 per cent below the decennial average at the same date. The increase in area on the total is due mainly to the extended cultivation of the crop in the Western India States in Gujarat. Elsewhere in the Province the area under the crop showed almist a feneral decline owing to unfavourable rains at the time of sowing.

Outturn.—In view of the seasonal conditions detailed above, the crop in Gujarat is estimated to yield between 51 and 65 per cent of the normal. In the Deccan the outturn of the crop in the West Khandesh District which is by far the most important centre of cultivation as stated above, may come to about 74 per cent of the normal, while in the remaining parts of the Division the crop may return between 75 and 83 per cent of normal except in the Sholapur District where it may yield only about 58 per cent of the normal. In the Karnatak, the crop may yield between 63 and 67 per cent of the nirmal in the Belgaum and Dharwar districts, while in the Bijapur District it may return only about 51 per cent of the normal yield. The outturn of the crop in Indian States should generally correspond to the yields likely be secured in the neighbouring British tracts.

The total estimated outturn of the crop works out as shown below:—

	Bombay Province Tons.
British Districts	5,000
Indian States	6,000
Total	11,000

0.1 per cent above the estimated outturn of the actual area in the last year but 30.1 per cent below the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

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Imperial Bank Of India

HALF YEARLY REPORT

Indian commodity prices have, as a whole, been well maintained, cotton being a notable exception. Wheat was a particularly strong market. Developments in the Far East and the price control factor were major influences in price trends, says the latest annual report of the Imperial Bank of India.

Government Securities were very steady till early December when adverse war news from the Far Eastern theatre caused a setback in prices. The market has, however, since steadied, following the announcement of the Government of India's decision to repatriate the remainder of the country's sterling debt. Government of India 3-1/2 Rupee Paper, which had remained steady at around Rs. 96 until early December, fell to Rs. 92 during that month but has since recovered to about Rs. 95.

The average yield on Government of India Treasury Bills during the half-year was Rs. 0-11-5 per cent. per annum as compared with Rs. 0-13-6 per cent. per annum during the corresponding half of 1940.

Provision for taxation continues to be a major item in the usual and necessary provisions which must be made before our profits are declared. After making the usual and necessary provisions, the net profit of the Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs. 34,55,027-7-4 which, with Rs. 45,61,922-8-6 brought forward from the half-year ended the 30th June 1941, makes a total of Rs. 80,16,949-15-10.

This sum the Directors of the Bank have disposed of as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum free of Income tax	33,75,000 0 0
Transferred to Pension Funds	1,12,900 0 0
Carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year	45,29,049 15 10
Total ...	80,16,949 15 10

Municipal Press Gallery Association's Lunch

The Bombay Municipal Press Gallery Association entertained the Mayor of Bombay, Dr. J. A. Collaco, the Commissioner, Mr. M. D. Bhat, and Chairman and Secretaries of the Statutory Committees at a lunch in Bombay on Saturday.

Mr. J. Mackwan, President of the Association, thanked the guests for responding to the Association's invitation and said that the lunch was held every year for the last three years.

The Mayor said the press formed an important link between the Corporation and the general public and expressed the hope that the press would continue to do the good work that it had been doing hitherto.

Mr. Bhat associated himself with the remarks made by the Mayor.

LITERACY WEEK

The St. Xavier's College, Bombay has decided to celebrate the Literacy Week from today (Monday) and almost the whole programme chalked out by the Bombay Adult Education Committee will be carried out by the College independently.

LUCKNOW Feb. 14.

Three Italian priests have been arrested in the United Provinces and sent to a parole camp, while teching restrictions have been imposed on others who have been interned in their respective Catholic institutions of the Province.—A. P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagun, Shud 1, 1998
Muslim: Moharrum 29, 1361
Parsi: Shearever 15, 1311
Sunrise 7-8 a.m. Sunset 6-38 p.m.
Nightide 0-35, 12-43; Lowtide 6-48, 18-40
Municipal Schools Committee 4 p.m. (B.T.)
Municipal Corporation 3 p.m. (B.T.)

TUESDAY, Feb., 17

Municipal Improvement Committee 3-30 p.m. (B.T.)

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"World Premiere" 4, 6-30 9-30
REGAL—"Kipps" 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Western Union" 4, 6-30 & 9-30
METRO—"International Squadron" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Garib" 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar" 3-30, 6-15 & 9 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Beti" 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-45, 5-45 & 9
LAMINGTON—"Chandan" 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 11-45 a.m. and 3 & 6 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"Doctor" 3-30, 6-15 & 9
BROADWAY—"Gangavataran" 4-15 7 & 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Payachi Dasi" 4-30 7-15 & 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Municipality" 3 & 9 p.m.
EDWARD—"Kangan" 4 6-30 & 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi" 4 6-45 & 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"A Woman's Face" 4 6-30 & 10
IMPERIAL—"Pyas" 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" 4, 7 & 9-45 p.m.

BLAVATSKY LODGE, T.S.: Mr. K. J. B. Wadia, will lecture in English at the Besant hall of the Lodge at French Bridge, Chowpatty, today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Message of Theosophy to the Weary World."

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN LECTURES: At 4 p.m. today (Monday) at University Buildings ground floor, south wing, Shri Harilal G. Pandya, will speak on "Some distinctive novels and Gujarati literature."

HEBREW LECTURE: Prof. H. S. Rubens will deliver Wilson Philological lecture on "Hebrew as a Semitic Language" in the Theatre of University School of Economics today Monday at 5-30 p.m.

SJT. S. DEV'S LECTURE: Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at Pimpal Maidan, Fergussons Road, Parel, today (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. when Shankarrao Deo (Member of the Congress Working Committee) will address the meeting. Sjt. Ishwarbhai S. Patel will preside.

AT MAZDAZNAN HALL: Bhai Manilal C. Parukh will deliver a lecture on "Spiritual Development in Hindu Civilization and Culture" at the Mazdaznan Hall, Industrial Assurance Building, opposite Churchgate Station, today (Monday), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. Manilal Patel will preside.

COMPOUNDERS' UNION: Urgent meeting of Managing Committee today, (Monday), at 3-30 p.m. at Dr. D. S. Kharde's Dispensary, Lalbaug, Tram Terminus, to consider the letter of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee regarding the Peoples' Volunteer Brigade and to elect the Union's representatives to work on the General Body of the P.V.B.

DELISLE ROAD A.R.P.: Mr. D. N. Kale will conduct A.R.P. Class for wardens at 7-30 p.m. from this week on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at Parel, Arya Samaj (opposite B.B. and C.I. Rly. workshop), and Mr. N. R. Chitnis, at Maharashtra High School (Lower Parel) on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7-30 p.m. Both the series of lectures will be given in Marathi, and will continue for three weeks.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION: A special urgent general meeting of the Bombay Women's Association will be held today (Monday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Lamington Road, Bombay, when Mr. Symington will give an interesting discourse on his recent experiences in Rangoon. The emergency resolution for the formation of a women's volunteer corps, passed at the All-India Women's Conference at Coconada, will also be considered.

ON THE AIR

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Sohan Singh. 5-20 Vilayat Khan. 5-35 Songs from the Saints. 5-45 Zohra Jan. 6-15 Sultana Begam. 6-30 Liberty through the Ages. 4. 6-45 For Villagers only. 7-45 It has happened. 8 Vilayat Khan. 8-15 Despite the Censor. 3. 8-30 Hirabai Barodekar. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Duets 9-55 Listening post. 10 Mirza Ghalib. 10-30 Sohan Singh.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Purushottam Solankurkar. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Nisar Ahmad. 8-25 Anjanibai Lolekar. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Tulsidas Bhajan. 9-20 Hamid Husain. 12-30 p.m. Devotional songs. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Instrumental melodies. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-15 School broadcast. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Taradevi Mollahallikar. 5-20 Kannada song. 5-30 M. S. Bhagwat. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 S. N. Chapekar. N News in English. -6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 M. S. Bhagwat Local News and announcements. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Violin recital by Mehli Mehta, with Jules Craen relayed from the Sir C. J. Hall. 7-15 Tara Devi Mollahallikar. 7-30 Allah Rakha. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Violin recital by Mehli Mehta, with Jules Craen relayed from the Sir C. J. Hall. 8-30 Sports review. 8-45 Out Post of Islam Talk in Hindustani by Khwaja Mushtaq Ahmed. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Purushottam Solankurkar, 10-15 Master Ibrahim. 10-25 Anjanibai Lolekar.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Ramlal. 8 Recitations from Hindustani poems. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Gujarati geet. 9 Marathi pad. 9-10 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4 880 kc/s)

4-15 to 6 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 6 Thumri. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 Anjanibai Lolekar. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-15 Purushottam Solankurkar. 9-30 Phyllis Jeffery. 9-45 Air Trio. 10 Bert Nissim and his merry makers. 10-30 Erwin Pollak.

All India Radio, Bombay will relay the broadcast of Mehli Mehta's violin Recital with Jules Craen and The Bombay Symphony Orchestra from Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday the 16th February from 6-30 to 7-15 p.m. on 61.48 metres and 7-50 to 8-30 p.m. on 89.15 metres.

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Esplanade Maidan (North),
Dhobi Talo, Bombay No. 1.

Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer,
Railway Road, Mhow.

THE MINIMUM PAY OF CLERKS (IN INDIA) IS NOW Rs. 60/- PER MONTH.

ASK FOR COMPLETE DETAILS OF THE EXTRA ALLOWANCES

G.A. 101

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Monday, February 16, 1942

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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FRANCO'S OUTBURST AGAINST 'RED HORDES'

Bulwark Of Civilisation In Danger!

A Million Spanish Volunteers "Would Flock To Aid Of Germany"

MADRID, Feb. 15.

SPANISH VOLUNTEERS WOULD FLOCK TO THE AID OF GERMANY IF THE ROAD TO BERLIN FROM THE EAST WERE TO BECOME OPEN, DECLARED GENERAL FRANCO YESTERDAY ADDRESSING ARMY OFFICERS AT THE ALCAZAR PALACE IN SEVILLE.

General Franco stated: "At this very moment one part of the world is fighting to destroy the bulwark which for 20 years held back the red hordes and defended Western Civilisation. We may speak plainly of who defended Europe for 20 years from the worst invasions—the invasion of Communism. During that time Russia tried to undermine the rearguard in every way and form a "Fifth Column" as it did in Spain so that she could then more easily attack its civilisation and destroy it.

At these times of battle between peoples of the world we watch how they try to destroy the bulwark and offer Europe as a price to Communism. We don't fear that it will be carried out. We are quite sure it will not, but if there were a moment of danger. If the Berlin road should be opened, then not one division of Spanish volunteers would go there, but a million would offer themselves."—Reuter.

Gen. Franco

BEWARE OF NAZI FLEET!

"War Comes Closer To New York City"

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

Mayor La Guardia warned New York to-day that war has come closer to New York City with the escape of the Nazi fleet and also incendiary bombings were possible. Addressing Fire Department officers at promotion exercises Major La Guardia said:—

The Nazi fleet was "more important locally than the news or the outbreak of war. It means that you and I—all departments must be on the alert. It means that all along the Atlantic coast, we must be ready every hour of the night and day. With the new war technique and dangerous weapons of war, every industrial and coastal city is open to attack. This is a coast and we must be prepared" —Reuter.

TOKYO'S OFFER TO CHUNGKING

CHUNGKING, Feb. 15.

It is believed here that Japan will be likely to attempt peace overtures to Chunking. This is indicated in the Japanese treatment of the Chinese in Shanghai and Hongkong while it is even rumoured that the Japanese have suggested the restarting of the air services between Hongkong and Chungking. But a survey of the opinion in Government circles and among the public shows there is not the remotest possibility of Chungking coming to terms with the Japanese.—Reuter.

Jap Victory Will Be Shortlived!

LONDON, Feb. 14.

"We have learned by bitter experience in this war that the navy must have its defence in air as well as on the surface of water. We learned that in Malaya and now we have learned it on the Channel," said the India Secretary, Mr. L. S. Amery, speaking at Caterham to-day.

"In the Far East all our plans were based on the assumption that the Japanese could not enjoy undisputed sea supremacy even for a short time. In three disastrous days following Japan's treacherous lead upon us, that assumption was destroyed. Japan won for a time but only for a time undisputed control of those seas. She was able without hindrance to send troops to the Philippines and Malaya. All we could do was to fight rearguard action while being pushed back upon Singapore. Now in the absence of command of the sea, we are in grievous danger. If that goes on, it may be the beginning of further Japanese success and a grave danger to the British Empire in the Indian Ocean area and to the supplies to our Middle East armies.

Happily, the success of the Japanese, I believe, will be shortlived for the Naval Power of Great Britain and America is sufficient when it can get together to reverse the present sea supremacy of Japan. When that happens, the Japanese conquest will indeed be shortlived and the time for our reconquest and ultimate victory will begin."—Reuter.

LAHORE TRADERS' SATYAGRAHA

A scene in the Anarkali: Satyagrahis refused to disperse and sat waiting for arrest.

"I Will Get Pakistan", Says Jinnah

SERAJGANJ, Feb. 14.

"India from one end to the other now echoes and re-echoes the cry of the Muslims' Pakistan", said Mr. M. A. Jinnah, while addressing a few words to the Special Session of the Provincial League which met here to-day.

The main Presidential Address will be delivered to-morrow.

For the last three or four years, added Mr. Jinnah, Pakistan had been their watchword. Their cry for it had not only now reached the farthest corner of this subcontinent, but had also reached people in the other hemisphere of the world. With it they had also to make it quite clear that no Government, unitary or federal, would be established on this soil of theirs without their tacit approval. They quite understood the difficulty of the various leaders of the country in accepting their demand for Pakistan. "But I give you this definite assurance that I will make them concede to us."—A. P.

Jinnah At Serajganj

SERAJGANJ, (Bengal), Feb. 14.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President-elect of the special session of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League Conference, arrived here this morning and was given a grand reception at the station by a large crowd of Muslims.

From the station, the League President was taken in a procession through the Seraj-ud-Daula Gate, Shaukat Ali, Mahomed Ali Pakistan, Nazimuddin and Meherulla Gates to the Dak Bungalow where he will stay. Those present at the station to receive Mr. Jinnah included Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan General Secretary of the All India Muslim League, Khan Bahadur Abdul Momin and Maulana Akram Khan.

More than one lakh of people have already arrived at Serajganj to attend the Conference. A thousand Muslims arrived on foot and cycle from the Districts of Rangpur, Mymensingh and Bogra. About three thousand delegates will attend the Conference besides five-thousand members of the Reception Committee.

Mr. Jinnah refused to be drawn into Bengal politics at the moment, and said: "My message to the Musalmans of Bengal is that they should stand absolutely solid and united under the flag of the All-India Muslim League and follow the policy of the Muslim League fanatically, if necessary must not trust or believe traitors, quislings and fifth columnists, who are capable of any amount of unscrupulous and untruthful propaganda for their own selfish purposes. Muslim India, from one end to the other of this sub-Continent, is behind Bengal and do not fall into this sinister plea of Foreign Mussalmans in Bengal. Do not be misled that Bengal Mussalmans can stand alone on their own legs without their whole-heartedly joining the rest of the Muslim India. If any Province is going to gain what the Mussalmans have lost and have suffered for the last 200 years, Bengal stands to gain the most for which the rest of the Mussalmans are prepared to suffer and sacrifice where they are in a minority. Next is the Punjab that is going to benefit most. It is these zones, the north-west and the eastern zones, which are our homelands and where we are in a majority, where we want to live as free men and establish our Governments with a complete guarantee of security of the minorities. We have no quarrel with the Hindus. It is the Hindus who are obsessed with the idea that they are the rightful successors and heirs of the British Raj and that they will dominate not only in those parts of the sub-Continent where Mussalmans are in a minority, but even where we are in a majority. Hence all the time they are resorting to machinations of various kinds under the guise of establishing National Government United and Democratic India. Muslim India will never accept any Central Government, unitary, federal or of any other type where the arithmetic calculations and counting of heads will decide the fate of hundred millions of Mussal-

Critical Year For U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

"This year of 1942 is a critical year in the existence of the United States", said Mr. Donald Nelson, Chief of the War Production Board yesterday.

He urged that industry should press for a vastly greater war output in 1942 instead of concentrating on 1943.

"America must face the fact that she can win the war only if she provides a greatly expanded production of military goods during the rest of 1942" Mr. Nelson added. He was addressing a conference of representatives of business papers, editors and publishers.—Reuter.

JAMNALALJI'S LEGACY

Gandhiji Calls Meeting Of His Associates

WARDHA, Feb. 15.

It is understood that Gandhiji has called a meeting on February 20 to explore ways and means and to decide how best the work of the movements and various institutions conducted by the late Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Member of the Congress Working Committee, can be carried on

Besides the members of the Congress Working Committee, about 150 other persons who were closely connected with Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and his activities have been invited to attend the meeting.—United Press.

Karnatak Tribute To Bajaj

DHARWAR (By Mail).

Shrimati Krishnabai Panjikar, President-in-Charge, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—

Sheth Jamnalal, who laid every thing, including his health and wealth, at the altar of Mother India, has gone to eternal rest. Born with a silver spoon in his mouth, he lived for the sake of the poor. He never swerved an inch from the path of suffering and sacrifice and he cheerfully went to jail, when the call came during the last Satyagraha movement, though he was in throes of illness.

He presided over the Hukkeri Session of the Karnatak Provincial Conference held in 1931. And to many a man, woman and child of this Province, who saw him then for the first time, his very look seemed to be beaming with kindly affection and generosity. A staunch disciple and devotee of Mahatma Gandhi, his death must have come to Mahatmaji as a grievous shock. Jamnalal is gone but let his spirit inspire us all to follow in his noble footsteps.

"GWYER, GO BACK"

Students' Demonstrations Against Chief Justice

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 14.

Students staged black-flag demonstration this afternoon when Sir Maurice Gwyer, the Chief Justice of India, arrived at Railway Station.

There were cries "Gwyer Go Back" Students were not allowed to enter the platform and no platform tickets were issued to them. They were persuaded to stay outside the Railway Station. A large contingent of police was present, to avert any untoward incident. Later Sir M. Gwyer drove to the High Court, where he performed the unveiling ceremony of tablets in memory of late Sir John Thom and Sir Mohammad Sulaiman, Chief Justices of the Allahabad High Court.

COUNTERACTING CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

A deputation to be sent to London or a newspaper to be started in Great Britain so as to counteract Congress propaganda and to remove the misunderstanding regarding Pakistan is urged in one of the eight non-official resolutions tabled for the forthcoming meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League to be held here on February 22. There are three resolutions condemning the attitude of Moulvi Fazlul Huqe, Begum Shah Nawaz, the Nawab of Dacca and Sir Sultan Ahmed. A further resolution calls upon Government to make proper arrangements and provision for the welfare of the Kazaks and find ways and means to allow them to settle peacefully in some part of N. W. F. province.

The meeting will also elect the President for next annual session of the League to be held at Allahabad during Easter and confirm the resolutions of its Working Committee.—A. P

Sind Votes For Jinnah

KARACHI Feb. 14.

The Council of the Sind Provincial Muslim League at a meeting to-day elected Mr. M. A Jinnah as President of the forthcoming Session of the All-India Muslim League to be held at Allahabad.—A P

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Inspector Wade — By Edgar Wallace

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JUS' GIVE ME A CHANCE...YUH KNOW I'M OKAY, MISS BELDON!
YOU WERE HERE WHEN WE CAME IN!
I-I HEARD A NOISE, SO I COME IN... ALL THIS TALK ABOUT MAD ACTOR'S GHOSTS AN' STUFF....
I DON'T BELIEVE IT!
YOU MAY TRUST HIM, MARY... BUT I WON'T---NOT UNTIL HE TELLS US - THE TRUTH!
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Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESAR INATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.